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THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9.158

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—April 20

Sun Rises	5.21 A M
Sun Sets	6.38 P M
Day's Length	13 h 17 m
High Water at Southport	9.54 A M
High Water at Wilmington	11.34 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 20

Meteorological data for yesterday: Temperature: 8 a. m., 58°; 8 p. m., 65°. maximum, 71°; minimum, 51°; mean, 64°. Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 92.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. April 19th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The high barometer area from the northwest has moved rapidly eastward, with highest barometer to-night over Lake Michigan. Fair, much colder weather prevails north and northeast of the Mississippi valley, with freezing temperatures over the Ohio valley and the lakes.

The barometer is lowest along the coast from Virginia north, and over Oklahoma Territory. Moderate gales are reported along the Lower Lakes and the north Atlantic coast. Generally fair weather prevails, except light local rain is falling at Kansas City. Local showers occurred during the day over Florida and New York. The temperature is rising rapidly in the far West and Northwest.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, decidedly colder; northerly winds.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 17.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 10.0 feet and rising.

OUTLINES.

The Senate passed the Indian Appropriation bill yesterday; Morgan endeavored to take up the Cuban resolution, but gave way for an executive session. —— Over a thousand square miles of land on the east side of the Mississippi below Vicksburg are under water; all cotton country, that in 1890 produced 112 000 bales. —— Business portion of town of Berea, Ohio, destroyed by fire; loss $80 000. —— An Italian expedition in Abyssinia is reported to have been annihilated. —— Senator Pritchard and Congressman Linney having endorsed T. R. Purnell for the vacant U. S. Judgeship; it is believed his appointment will be made shortly. —— The Senate has agreed to vote on the arbitration treaty May 5th. —— Butler, of North Carolina, has introduced a bill in the Senate directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of and operate the Union and Pacific Railroads. —— *Heavy fighting is reported on the Greco-Turkish frontier*; the Turks retreating in disorder; Edhem Pasha, commanding the Turkish forces, narrowly escaped capture; Greeks report that the Turks lost 7,000 killed and wounded at Reveni; there is great rejoicing at Athens. —— Hon. Wm. J. Bryan addressed the Legislature of Kentucky yesterday in the Opera House at Frankfort. —— Senator Butler, chairman of the national committee of the Populist party, opposes the proposition for a convention at Nashville on the 4th of July. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent.; last loan at 1½ and closed offered at 1@1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling uplands 7 5-16c; middling Gulf 7 9-16c; flour—market strong and more active, with prices held 25@50c higher; wheat—spot unsettled; No. 2 red in store and free on board 86⅜c; corn—spot firmer, but quiet; No. 2 30⅝c at elevator and —c afloat; rosin quiet—strained common to good $1 65. spirits turpentine steady at 29½@30c.

The most skilful and the best patronized photographer in London is a lady, and a Miss, too. Judging from the reputation she has she didn't miss her vocation.

Living is cheap now in Baltimore, The banana men are waging war on each other and the inhabitants can fill up two or three times a day on bananas for about a nickel.

The Louisville base-ball club seems to be short on Short-stops. It has offered $5,000 for a Short-stop from a Cincinnati team, but the team wouldn't stop to consider it.

It is a question of discussion in Kansas whether the preacher who put in a bill for $5 for one prayer for the Legislature valued the prayer too highly or the Legislature too low.

The Germania steamer Georgia, which arrived at New York last Friday, reports running up with a colony of icebergs. One of them was two hundred feet high, and had thousands of birds roosting on it.

Senator Peffer has gone back into the newspaper business, and says he "has learned that this world is too big for one man to re create it" and therefore he will quit trying. A man learns a good many things when he hitches onto a newspaper.

Nearly one half the coined gold in the world is hoarded in Government vaults, and nearly the other half in bank vaults. Kept there for speculative purposes. And yet the gold is counted as in circulation. What a fraud.

Agents of the British Government are buying horses in Indiana for the British artillery. Six thousand are to be shipped as soon as possible This looks as if the British Government thinks it may soon have something for its artillery to do.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

We do not know that Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, was ever accused of being a joker, but this looks like a joke. He is going to urge an amendment to the tariff bill, giving the President authority to suspend the duties on any article, when he becomes satisfied that such article is controlled by trusts or combinations. Does Mr. Nelson think Mr. McKinley would jump on to Mark Hanna and the other fellows who helped to make and put him where he is?

Some New York preachers say that bicycling on Sunday is sinful, while some of the churches are putting up bicycle annexes, where the bicycles may be housed during service. Some people think it is sinful to prepare a warm dinner on Sunday, and others think it sinful to go out on the suburbs to take a cool drink. The fact is there is a large variety of opinions on this subject.

Our English cousins used to be very much shocked at holding negroes in slavery but the Government of our English cousins has butchered thousands upon thousands of Africans, because these Africans objected to having their land gobbled up by English trading and mining companies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. W. SANDERS—Corner in lard.
MASONIC—Meeting Wil. Lodge.
NOTICE—Members Royal Arcanum

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. W. W. Green, of Raleigh, was registered here yesterday.

— The STAR regrets to learn of the sickness of Mr. W. W. Vick.

— Messrs. Ned Sanders and J. H. Mallard left yesterday on a business trip.

— Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McMillan, Jr., of Washington, N. C., are in the city.

— Mr. W. N. Marine, of Marine's, was in the city yesterday making business calls.

— Mr. E. J. Best, Esq., of Goldsboro, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. R. P. Hinton, of Jacksonville, was here yesterday, calling on wholesale merchants.

— Mr. J. A. Westbrook, of Mt. Olive, one of the leading fruit growers, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Thos. E. Myers and Miss Carrie Myers have gone to Raleigh to attend the marriage of their brother.

— Among the arrivals in the city yesterday were H. Cumming, Rocky Mount; W. P. Shiver and L. S. Hatsell, Leon; J. R. Chamberlain, Raleigh; J. N. Gillis, Southern Pines; G. B. D. Parker, Chinquepin: T. J. Ferguson, Ocean View.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—102 bales cotton 7 casks spirits turpentine, 48 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—6 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—7 casks spirits turpentine, 48 bbls rosin, 42 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Steamer Driver—58 bbls rosin, 67 bbls tar.

Schooner Joseph—7 casks spirits turpentine, 200 bbls rosin.

Schooner William—8 casks spirits turpentine, 72 bbls rosin.

Raft—77 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Cotton, 102 bales; spirits turpentine, 29 casks; rosin, 461 bbls; tar, 168 bbls; crude turpentine, 1 bbl.

Death of Mrs. E. P. Guion

Mrs. Eleanor Porterfield Guion, relict of the late Haywood W. Guion, died Sunday afternoon last at her home, Owen Hill, on the Cape Fear river in Bladen county, in the 77th year of her age. Mrs. Guion had many relatives in this city and elsewhere in the State by whom she was greatly beloved. She was the only daughter of Hon. John Owen, of Bladen county, who held many positions of honor and trust, and was Governor of North Carolina in 1828-30 and died in 1841.

Easter Excursion.

About two hundred and fifty people went down on the Easter excursion yesterday. The steamer Wilmington left at 10 o'clock, returning at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Old Brunswick and Fort Anderson were visited in turn by the merry excursionists. At Old Brunswick the party was treated to an interesting talk about Old Brunswick church by Maj. Graham Daves. By way of amusement some of the boys of the party killed a couple of rattlesnakes.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The new elected vestry of St. Paul's church are requested to meet at the rector's to-night at 8 o'clock.

— A very delightful excursion was given to a number of young people on the steam launch *Almont* yesterday.

— The Easter egg hunt of St. Agnes' Guild, given yesterday afternoon in St. James' church yard, was well attended.

— A cablegram from Gibraltar, received yesterday, announced the safe arrival at that place of Col. K. M. Murchison and party.

— The monthly meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy, called for yesterday, was postponed until Thursday afternoon.

— The case of criminal assault against Dr. A. R. Reynolds, colored, came up for trial in Justice McGowan's court yesterday, but was postponed until Wednesday.

— Easter Sunday was celebrated appropriately by the Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran churches of the city. A special programme (published in full in the STAR Sunday) was observed in each church.

— The advance sale of seats for the comedy "Gloriana," which will be presented by home talent at the Opera House Friday night for the benefit of the "Shelter," will commence to-morrow morning at Gerken's.

— In the Police Court yesterday Owen Dove, colored, was adjudged not guilty of shooting Mr. Nathaniel Failes, but was placed under a $50 bond for his appearance at the next term of Criminal Court for carrying a concealed deadly weapon.

— Burglars entered the store of Humphrey & King, corner Sixth and Chesnut streets, early Sunday morning, but took fright and left before making any very great inroads on the stock. Two or three hams and twenty-five cigars were all the articles missed. Entrance was effected through one of the windows.

Special Rates on the S. A. L.

On account of the Grant monument ceremonial at New York city, April 27th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at the rate of one and one-third first-class fare; tickets to be sold April 23rd to 28th inclusive, with final limit for return May 5th.

On account of the meeting of the Fayetteville Presbytery at Red Springs, N. C., the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to Maxton at reduced rates. Rate from Wilmington $4.25.

For the accommodation of delegates attending the Baptist Convention in May, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets from Wilmington to all points on its lines at the rate of one first-class fare. Tickets on sale May 8th, 10th and 12th, with final limit five days from date of sale.

Bicycles, when forwarded as baggage, will hereafter be transported over the Seaboard Air Line without extra charge when accompanied by passenger holding first-class ticket.

Grand Council Royal Arcanum.

The Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum, which meets here to-morrow, will be royally entertained. In the afternoon Cornelius Harnett Council No. 231, of this city, will give the members of the Grand Council a complimentary excursion to Wrightsville beach, and on Thursday the Grand Council will be the guests of honor on an excursion to Carolina Beach. On both occasions the members of the local branches are invited to be present.

In the meeting to-morrow, the officers will be installed by Mr. McKinstree. of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. H. Burkheimer is Deputy Grand Regent and Mr. I. L. Greenwald, Grand Orator.

Chased By Revenue Cutters.

A special dispatch to the STAR from Southport says. "The tug *Samson*, towing barge No. 3, owned by the Consolidated Coal Company, Baltimore, Md., from Pensacola to Baltimore, arrived to-day at 5 p. m., for coal and water. Capt. Lewis says he is fifteen days out from Pensacola, had rough weather, and touched at Key West last Thursday. After leaving Key West was chased by two revenue cutters under suspicion of being a filibuster."

Died Suddenly.

The STAR is pained to announce the death of Mrs. Caroline H. Toler, wife of Mr. Thos. S. Toler, which occurred yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Toler was a daughter of the late Peter G. Tilley, and is a sister of Mrs. G. F. Horne, of this city. A husband and three children are left to mourn her loss. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock from her late residence No. 310 Red Cross street.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Newbernians Here.

A number of prominent citizens of Newbern came over yesterday to witness the *quo warranto* proceedings. Among them were Mayor Wm. Ellis, Mr. Chas. L. Stephens, of the *Journal*, W. D. McIver, Esq., and Owen Guion. Esq.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

TRIAL OF THE CONTESTED CITY ELECTION CASES.

A Great Array of Legal Talent—Complaints and Answer to Allegations—Arguments By Counsel Begun—It Will Be Continued To-Day.

Upon the reassembling of the Superior Court yesterday morning the cases of State of North Carolina in relation to W. N. Harriss et al. vs. S. P. Wright et al., and State of North Carolina in relation to H. McL. Green et al. vs S. P. Wright et al., were called. Quite an array of legal talent was represented on all sides; Ricaud & Bryan and Bellamy & Bellamy appearing for the defendants S. P. Wright, H. C. Twining, J. G. Norwood, B. F. Keith, D. J. Benson, A. J. Hewlett, A. J. Walker, and Elijah M. Green; Geo. Rountree, Esq., and Iredell Meares, Esq., appearing for the plaintiffs, W. N. Harriss, W. C. Von Glahn, T. D. Meares, R. W. Hicks, W. H. Northrop, Jr., J. O. Nixon, T. J. Gore and D. D. Cameron. Frank McNeill and Herbert McClammy, Esqs., represented defendants Walker Taylor, Wm. E. Springer, Owen Fennell and W. E. Yopp; Junius Davis, W. B. McKoy, John D. Bellamy, Esq., and Col. T. W. Strange represented plaintiffs H. McL. Green, Jas. C. Munds, W. E. Mann, C. L. Spencer and Washington Catlett.

On motion of A. G. Ricaud, Esq., the two cases were consolidated.

Mr. Ricaud then inquired if the claimants had filed bonds. Mr. John D. Bellamy, Jr., answered that his clients had, and Mr. McNeill said his side had not filed a bond, but would do so shortly.

Geo. Rountree, Esq., announced that his side was ready for trial, and Messrs. Ricaud, McClammy and J. D. Bellamy then announced that their respective sides were ready for trial.

Mr. Ricaud said he thought it would be best to read the complaints and see if there were any disputed facts before a jury was empanelled.

Mr. Ricaud stated that he didn't think they would need a jury.

Iredell Meares, Esq., read the complaint of W. N. Harriss, et al. vs. S. P. Wright, et al. Marsden Bellamy, Esq., read the answer of the defendants.

The allegations contained in the first article of the complaint were admitted. All the allegations contained in the second article of the complaint were admitted, except so far as it charged that the plaintiffs held over as required by the charter of the City of Wilmington, public laws of 1876, chapter 192, which was denied, and the defendants alleged that the plaintiffs held over by virtue of the act to amend the charter of the City of Wilmington ratified the 9th day of, March, 1895. The allegations contained in the third article of the complaint were admitted. The allegations contained in the fourth article were also admitted, and the defendants further averred that all the parties therein named (Mayor Wright and his Board, and Aldermen Fennell, Springer and Yopp) were duly and legally qualified as Aldermen according to law. The allegations in the fifth article were admitted. The allegations contained in the sixth article were denied; defendants had no information sufficient to form a belief, except that the defendants Springer, Yopp and Fennell notified the defendants Walker and Green to meet with them for the purpose of organizing a city government and that the defendants Walker and Green refused to meet. All the allegations in the seventh article were denied, except that it was the duty of the plaintiffs to continue in office until their successors should be elected, and in further answering the article the defendants alleged that the act of the Legislature ratified March 6, 1897, is constitutional and valid, and that the defendants were duly organized and qualified as Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, according to law, by virtue of and in pursuance of said act, and are rightfully, lawfully and constitutionally in possession of said offices and the city property, and have the right to administer the government of the city. All the allegations contained in the eighth article of the complaint were denied.

Herbert McClammy, Esq., read the answers of defendants Walker Taylor, W. E. Springer, W. E. Yopp and Owen Fennell to the complaint.

The allegations contained in the first, second and third articles of the complaint were admitted. The allegations of article four were admitted to be true so far as it set forth that the Governor, under act of 1897, appointed five aldermen and that five aldermen, one from each ward, were elected, but the defendants, Springer, Yopp and Fennell, alleged that they had duly qualified as aldermen and had taken the oath of office as required by law and believe that A. J. Walker and E. M. Green also qualified as aldermen according to law. The allegations of articles five and six were admitted. In answering the allegations contained in article seven of the complaint the defendants alleged that the act of the Legislature, ratified the 9th day of March, 1897, is unconstitutional and void, so far as it confers the power upon the Governor to appoint one alderman from each ward, and that the election held thereunder was valid, and that Springer, Yopp, Fennell, Green and Walker were duly elected; that at a meeting of a majority of the members of this Board defendant Walker Taylor was elected mayor of the city of Wilmington. The allegations in the eighth article were admitted to be true. For a further defence and counter claim the defendants alleged that the act of the Legislature of 1897, set out in the complaint, is as they were advised and believed constitutional and valid, in so far as to provide for the election of five aldermen and that the defendants Fennell, Springer and Yopp were duly elected aldermen in their respective wards, and five duly and legally qualified by taking the oath of office.

Junius Davis, Esq., read the complaint of "The people of the State of North Carolina on the relation of H. McL. Green, Jas. C. Munds, W. E. Mann, C. L. Spencer and Washington Catlett vs. Silas P. Wright, H. Coleman Twining, D. J. Benson, Andrew J. Hewlett, B. F. Keith and Jno. Norwood.

Marsden Bellamy, Esq., counsel for the defendants, read the answers to the complaint. The allegations contained in articles one, two and three were admitted. All the allegations of article four were denied, except that an election was held March 25, 1897, and that Springer, Fennell, Yopp and Walker were elected aldermen. The allegations of article five were admitted. The allegations contained in article six were denied, except that Springer, Fennell and Yopp were duly elected aldermen from their respective wards; that even though C. L. Spencer, J. C. Munds, Washington Catlett, H. McL. Green and W. E. Mann were elected aldermen from their respective wards, which the defendants expressly denied, that they neglected and refused to file an itemized statement of their election expenses within the time prescribed by law, and that they have thereby forfeited their offices, if any they had. The allegations of article seven were admitted, except as alleged that the defendants usurped the offices which they now occupy this they expressly denied. The allegation contained in article eight, alleging that a part of the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington,' is unconstitutional, was denied and the defendants alleged that the entire said act is constitutional. All the objections in article nine were denied, except that the plaintiff H. McL. Green demanded of the defendant Silas P. Wright the office of Mayor of the City of Wilmington, which the defendant Wright refused to surrender.

Junius Davis, Esq., stated that his clients being plaintiffs and not defendants had consequently prepared no answers, but that they alleged that section second of the act in question, which reads as follows:

"That there shall be elected by the qualified voters in each ward one alderman only, and there shall be appointed by the Governor one alderman for each ward, and the Board of Aldermen thus constituted shall elect a Mayor according to laws declared to be in force by this act"

Is unconstitutional, and also that the defendants, Springer, Yopp and Fennell, had met with the plaintiffs, H. McL. Green, et al., had organized and elected H. McL. Green, Mayor; but their other action was subsequent.

Col. Strange said even if the whole of the act in question was unconstitutional that they contended that the two candidates that received the highest number of votes in each ward were duly elected according to law.

The counsel for the defendants Springer, Yopp and Fennell admitted meeting with the plaintiffs H. McL. Green et al., but denied voting for H. McL Green for Mayor.

Shortly before noon Court took a recess until 3 o'clock in the afternoon in order to allow the counsel on all sides to get together and agree upon the facts in the case.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court re-assembled at three o'clock, and it was announced that the counsel had agreed upon the facts of the case.

Geo. Rountree, Esq., announced that the speeches would be made in the following order: Messrs. Iredell Meares, T. W. Strange, Herbert McClammy, A. G. Ricaud, Junius Davis, E. K. Bryan, Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., Frank McNeill, W. B. McKoy, Marsden Bellamy, George Rountree.

After a brief delay Iredell Meares opened the argument at 3.15 o'clock for plaintiff W. N. Harriss et al.

Mr. Meares said it would not be amiss to state the four aspects of the case as it would be presented. If the act in question, he said, is constitutional, then the other questions which arise will have no effect; if held unconstitutional *in toto* then the election held is invalid and the plaintiffs Harriss et al contend that they are the de facto and de jure officers; if the act is unconstitutional in the part that gives the Governor the power to appoint an alderman from each ward, it reduces the Board of Aldermen from ten members to five and the defendants Fennell, Yopp, and Springer contend that they with the defendants Walker and Green constitute a board of five aldermen; if the act is unconstitutional and the election was held under the old law, then plaintiffs H. McL. Green et al. claimed that they are elected and constitute the Board of Aldermen, together with the defendants Springer, Yopp, Fennell, Walker and Green.

Junius Davis, Esq. and Col. T. W. Strange, counsel for A. McL. Green et al, here interrupted the speaker to announce that they contended that their clients were elected whether the election was held under the old law or the new.

Herbert McClammy, Esq., stated that his clients contended that they, together with the defendants Walker and Green, constituted the Board, elected under the act in question.

Continuing, Mr. Meares said that his side would argue that the act in question giving the Governor the power to appoint five of the ten aldermen, was unconstitutional, for it was taking away from the voters the power to elect the aldermen; that it was an infraction of a cardinal principle—the right of cities and towns to local self-government. The Legislature, he said, could not delegate the appointment of five aldermen to the Governor, unless a grant in the constitution of the State giving the Legislature that power can be found, and the different parts of the act in question were so intermingled that if one part was unconstitutional, the whole was. In support of his position Mr. Meares cited Green's "History of the English People," Taylor's "Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," the opinion of Justice Brown in case of "People vs. Draper," in New York report, several cases from the Indiana reports, several cases from the Michigan reports and also several opinions of Judge Cooly.

Mr. Meares referred to the State Constitution, Article 7, Municipal Corporations, and cited of that article, section 7, "No debt or loan except by a majority of voters;" section 9, "Taxes to be *ad valorem*," and section 13, "Debts in aid of the rebellion not to be paid." He concluded by reading section 14 of article 7, "The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this article, and substitute others in their place, except sections 7, 9 and 13."

Mr. Meares further stated that the plaintiffs W. N. Harriss et al, were entitled to hold the office as de facto and de jure; that the election was held under the act in question; that the first call was made for the election of only one alderman from each ward, and that the original charter called for thirty days registration, when only about ten days were had. The original charter sets forth that the aldermen shall be elected every two years, and shall hold the office until their successors have qualified according to law, and the act of 1875 provides also that the aldermen shall hold their office until their successors have qualified. They contended, he said, that they had a right to the office upon failure of an election; that S. P. Wright had simply gained control of the city government because the City Clerk and Treasurer and Chief of Police were in sympathy with him. After citing several other authorities, Mr. Meares concluded at 5.30 o'clock.

Col. T. W. Strange, counsel for the plaintiffs H. McL Green et al. addressed the court for 30 minutes.

Col. Strange said that this was a charter composed of various acts, providing for a biennial election, had been 25 or 30 years, and the Legislature of 1897 passed an act providing that an election should be held under that charter. He then cited section 5 of the recent act, which reads as follows:

Sec. 7. That the election of aldermen shall be held according to the charter of the city of Wilmington and the acts amendatory thereto except that the registration books may be opened for only ten days previous to the election. In case of failure to hold an election in every ward, the vacancy resulting from such failure shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor.

If the act in question is unconstitutional then the plaintiffs, H. McL. Green, et al., were elected under the original charter; that only ten days were given for registration, but that part was immaterial, for the Legislature thought that four days' registration was sufficient for the people to vote at the State election, and that the returns showed that ten aldermen were elected. Col. Strange stated that the foregoing was only their secondary contention, their primary being that they contended that only section second and possibly the closing part of the last section is unconstitutional; that the act could either be constitutional in part or as a whole. The act was passed to accomplish two purposes, one to abolish the Police Board and the other to call for the election of ten aldermen; that it would do away with the intent of the Legislature to declare five appointees unconstitutional and the other five constitutional. Omitting section second you would have an entirely constitutional act in no way conflicting, and that section second did not affect the other sections. In support of his position Col. Strange cited several eminent authorities.

At 6 o'clock Court took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning, when Col. Strange will resume his argument.

During the day the following cases were disposed off:

O. Meares et al., receiver, etc., vs. A. M. Wilson e al. On motion of plaintiff's counsel, the decree and order for sale by foreclosure, made at the January term, be and is hereby stricken off and made null and void, and the action is dismissed at the plaintiff's cost.

The Mechanics' Home Association vs. B. F. King and wife and R. W. Hicks. Defendants allowed sixty days to file answer.

J. Davis, receiver, etc., vs. L. Vollers et. al. Motion by plaintiff for a new trial overruled and notice of appeal given.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The following paragraph is from an interesting and practical communication from Mr. D. L. Gore, of Wilmington, N. C., to the *Cincinnati Price Current*, and gives his ideas on the sale of United States bonds to farmers, and the ability of the latter to buy them:

"I have thought if there could be United States bonds for sale, say at a few of the principal postoffices of each county in every State, and let the bonds be in as small denominations as $25 each, and let the farmer who labors with his hands, as well as mechanics and all other people who labor with their hands, have the first chances to buy these bonds, they would buy many of them, and each one who becomes a bondholder would become a lover of his country. Some would say this class of citizens can't buy the bonds. Here in North Carolina we have as it were flood tides and ebb tides in all lines of business. When crops are good and prices good the farmer has his flood tide, and when crops and prices are poor he has his ebb tide; and the same way with the mechanics and other wage-earners. When wages are high and employment regular that is their flood tide, and when work is scarce and wages low that is their ebb tide, so when there are on the flood they can buy bonds, and when the ebb comes they have a solid investment to pull them through the hard times as it were; not like it often is, when the thrifty worker has a piece of boomed town or country property or some stocks hardly worth the paper which they are written on."

— Last night, shortly before 12 o'clock, an alarm of fire was sent in from box 18, Seventh and Harnett streets. The fire was in an unoccupied frame store, corner of Sixth and Bladen streets, the property of Mr. Hill Terry. The building was badly damaged.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Session—Arrangements for Advertising Wilmington and New Hanover County Discussed.

The Chamber of Commerce met in special session yesterday at 3.30 p. m. The first business transacted was the election of Messrs. H. L. Fennell and H. E. Bonitz as members of the chamber.

The advance sheets of the publication setting forth the advantages and resources of New Hanover county had been received and were examined by the members.

Mr. J. C. Stevenson made his report as chairman of the committee to secure from the Board of Aldermen and the Board of County Commissioners appropriations to meet the expense of advertising in the special S. A. L. edition of the *Manufacturers' Record*. He reports $100 appropriated by the Board of Aldermen, but no appropriation from the Board of Commissioners, which, however, had the matter under advisement and would have made the appropriation unhesitatingly but for the fact that $330 for advertising purposes had been only recently appropriated. The committee was continued.

Mr. Andrew J. Howell, Jr., reported having written Mr. Frank Haywood, of Philadelphia, in regard to the visit of the Pennsylvania editors, according to the directions of the Chamber at a previous meeting, and read a letter from Mr. Haywood, stating that the editors could not arrive before the 27th of May, leaving on the 28th. The letter was turned over to the secretary for a reply.

Mr. J. C. Stevenson, for the Nashville Centennial committee, reported that the committee had met with Capt John T. Patrick, selected ten members for free transportation to Nashville, appointed a number of sub-committees to arrange for the clam bake and the different exhibits, prepared an invitation to send to the press and Exposition officials, together with the advertisement for the Wilmington panel in the S. A. L. car. The invitation reads as follows:

1775. MAY 20TH. 1897.
WILMINGTON DAY.

The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Wilmington cordially requests the pleasure of your presence at a reception at the S. A. L. building, Centennial grounds, Nashville, Tenn., 10 o'clock a. m. till 4 o'clock p. m.

Present this at the door.

The advertising that will appear in the car, with proper display: "Wilmington, N. C. The manufacturing and seaport town of the State. Terminus of five trunk lines. Ocean steamers to all parts of the world. The centre of large trucking, fish, rice, naval stores and lumber interests. Cheap lands adapted to small fruit and early vegetable culture within easy reach of the large Northern markets. Parties looking for locations to settle should write to the Chamber of Commerce."

Mr. Stevenson stated that $250 would be required to pay cost of exhibit and reception at Nashville.

After some discussion the Chamber adjourned.

Easter Elections.

The election of vestrymen held in the Episcopal churches yesterday resulted as follows:

St. James'—Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Col. W. L. DeRosset, Col. Jno. W. Atkinson, Col. A. M. Waddell, Dr. G. G. Thomas and Messrs. Wm. Calder, Clayton Giles, T. D. Meares, H. A. Burr, J. H. Boatwright, W. W. Davis and Victor Grainger.

St. John's—Messrs. Gabriel Holmes, Chas. Humphreys, H. G. Smallbones, T. Wright Meares, H. E. Wells, Thos. F. Darden, Washington Catlett, R. Lee Holmes and Geo. LeGrand.

St. Paul's—Dr. W. D. McMillan, Capt. L. S. Belden and Messrs. DuBrutz Cutlar, W. J. Clemmons, Geo. J. Howey, Walter G. McRae and J. J. Windley.

St. Mark's (colored)—Jno. G. Norwood, Jas. H. Lane, Tom. J. Brownell, Jno. O. Nixon, Jno. J. Geyer, Dan'l Webster and Robt. McDonald.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

The first meeting of the Church Council of St. Paul's Lutheran church was held last night. The Council is composed as follows:

Elders—L. Hansen, Wm. Nelstley.

Deacons—J. W. Duise, J. D. Doscher, J. H. Borneman, M. Schnibben.

Trustees—Dr. S. P. Wright, F. E. Hashagen, Andrew Smith, E. P. Bailey, H. Vollers, H. L. Vollers.

Thirty-First Annual Ball.

Hibernian Hall was the scene of great mirth and enjoyment last night, the occasion being the thirty-first annual ball under the auspices of the Hibernian Benevolent Society. There were refreshments, dancing and music, and there was a large crowd in attendance.

Heavy Shipments of Strawberries.

The shipments of strawberries are growing larger daily. Yesterday 1,500 crates were shipped from points along the W. & W. road between here and Goldsboro, and there will be double that number to-day.

Most Stable of All.

[*Rocky Mount Phœnix*]

THE MORNING STAR, we are glad to note, continues to increase in usefulness and general attractiveness. It has proved the most stable of all the State newspapers. It is a fixed Star of steady and enlarging radiance. May its light ever shine.

Card of Thanks.

We thank the public who were so generous in bestowing their orders on us and appreciate same. We are very sorry we could not accommodate every one, and hope those who were disappointed in not getting their hats, will appreciate our position, as we worked all hands until 12 o'clock Saturday night. Thanking you all and asking a continuance of past favors, we remain,

Yours truly,
TAYLOR'S BAZAAR. †

READ, AND ACT.

Only fifteen days remain in which to prepare for the greatest gathering Wilmington has ever known. The Southern Baptist Convention meets in our city May 6th, and we may expect not less than one thousand delegates, who are invited by the city to be the guests of our people. Homes for these must be provided in some way. The good name of Wilmington is at stake. Our future prospects of every kind depend to a greater degree than is generally recognized upon the impressions made upon the thousands of delegates and visitors from all sections of the South and Southwest.

Our inherent sense of hospitality; our pride in our city; our desire to increase the material welfare of our community by attracting notice to its many advantages; should make the entertainment of this convention a pleasure to be shared by every citizen. The fact that an invitation was given by the City, through the Board of Aldermen, the Chamber of Commerce, and a public mass meeting, held in the First Baptist church, offering free entertainment to all delegates, lays a duty and responsibility upon our people, which we may not shirk with honor. To have these strangers uncared for will be a disgrace to the community. Homes must be provided; but how? Two canvasses have been made, and the total result to date is only 750 places. How are we to put a thousand people into them? And how are we to overcome the shrinkage that is inevitable? We lack now homes for 250. As chairman of the central committee, and as a citizen of Wilmington, I appeal to our citizens, and beg that—

1. Every Baptist will rally to the pressing need upon us and, if possible, take more delegates.

2. Every member of other congregations will open his or her house and assist us to entertain these men and women, whose coming to our midst cannot be other than a blessing. I appeal to you on the ground of that fellowship which is broader than denominational lines.

3. Every citizen of Wilmington, without regard to religious belief, will realize the situation and seize this opportunity to show our Southland and our Northern visitors what our city is and what we can do.

This appeal can be met in two ways; first and best, by taking delegates into your homes as guests. Don't hesitate to put two, three, or even four into one room. If you have agreed to take one—put in another; if two, just use a cot and have three with you, while four will make a merry party. Second, (very good), if you cannot possibly take as many in your home as you should, just turn over to us $5, $10 or $20, and we will locate the delegates.

Don't wait for some one to beg you to do your duty. Call at our office in Chamber of Commerce rooms, where you can see the lists if you wish to select delegates; or, drop a postal to me, giving your address and the number you will entertain *free*. Much depends on what *you* do, and "he helps twice who helps quickly."

If our people propose to have anything to do with this matter—if friendship, pride, hospitality and business "horse sense" are to count for anything in this community; if Wilmington is to be saved from disgrace and shame, you must act at once. We are assigning homes now, and must know in the next two or three days what we may depend on.

Please read this with reference to yourself, and come to our assistance today.

Respectfully,
WILL B. OLIVER.
Ch'm'n Central Committee.
April 20, 1897.

DIED.

TOLER—In this city on the afternoon of the 19th inst., CAROLINE H. TOLER, beloved wife of Thomas S. Toler.

Funeral from her late residence, 310 Red Cross street, at 3.30 o'clock p. m., to-day, thence to Oakdale Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. JOHN'S HALL, April 20, 1897.

Wilmington Lodge No. 319, A. F. & A. M.

REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.
ap 20 1t THOS. F. BAGLEY, Secretary.

Members Royal Arcanum.

BROTHERS—The Grand Council of Royal Arcanum will convene here Wednesday, April 21st. Cornelius Harnett Council No. 231, of this city, has decided to give them a complimentary excursion to Wrightsville Beach Wednesday afternoon; also, to Carolina Beach Thursday afternoon, and will be glad to have as many brothers accompany them as can on each occasion. Trains leave for Wrightsville 2.30, fare 25c. Boat leaves for Carolina Beach 3.00, fare 20c.
H. BURKHIMER,
ap 20 1t Secretary for Committee.

Notice.

ALL TRAINS ON THE WILMINGTON SEACOAST Railroad, Freight and Passenger, will leave and arrive at New Depot, corner Ninth and Orange Sts, on and after April 15th, 1897. Morning train leaving Ocean View will leave at 7 30 a. m. on and after 17th inst.
R. O. GRANT,
ap 15 6t Superintendent.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday Evening, April 23.

GRAND SHELTER BENEFIT.

The up-to-date farce comedy,

Gloriana,

"A JOY FOREVER."

Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.
ap 18 5t th su tu we fr

A Corner In Lard at The Unlucky Corner.

I bought right, you can get the benefit this week on

Jones' Pure Lard.

Yams, Large, Sweet Norton Yam Potatoes

Prices at the Store.

S. W. SANDERS.
ap 20 tf

Spanish Peanuts for Seed.

500 BUSHELS SPANISH PEANUTS (FOR Seed), 320 bushels Field Peas, 880 bags Meal, 80,000 pounds Hoop Iron, 450 barrels Molasses, 1,000 bushels Mixed Oats, 1,500 kegs Nails, 500 boxes Tobacco, (some fine bargains), and quantities of other goods, such as Canned Goods, Snuffs, Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarettes, Shot, Powder, Caps, Lye, Soap and complete line of standard drugs. Ask for sample and prices before buying.

D. L. GORE.
120, 122 & 124 North Water street,
ap 18 tf Wilmington, N. C.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1897

A FATUOUS COURSE.

During the last Presidential campaign nearly all of the managers of the great railroads, many of whom had been Democrats all their lives, supported the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and used all their influence to elect him, because he was opposed to a candidate who advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver, such as we had up to 1873, when silver was demonetized and gold made the standard of value, the sole money of final redemption. Those of them who were Democrats were opposed to McKinley and his party on nearly everything else, but they let this one consideration outweigh all the others and they supported him because they thought the election of his competitor and the endorsement of the free silver platform by the people would be ruinous to the roads under their management and to all the other railroads in the country.

While giving them credit for honesty in the position they took we do not think that any set of men representing large interests ever made a more grievous mistake. That was the view we held during the campaign, which we expressed several times in these columns, and that is the view we hold now. With the gold standard nearly one half the railroad mileage of this country passed into the hands of receivers, and with the gold standard perpetuated it is but a question of time when the other half will. The great railroads of this country which are not already in the hands of receivers practically belong to bondholders at home and abroad, and they are working to earn money enough to pay the interest on their bonds, and the bonds on maturity, with the hope of keeping the roads out of the hands of sheriffs and out of the hands of the bondholders.

As an object lesson we reproduce the following from a letter written to the Baltimore *American*, a Republican paper, by Mr. J. B. Montgomery, who in 1881 constructed a railroad through the Williamette valley in Maryland. Speaking as a railroad man he says:

"Nothing seems more fatuous than the course of the managers of most all the great railroads in supporting the single gold standard. This can be in part, at least, explained by the fact that most of the great lines are in the hands of receivers, who are running them in the interest of the gold bond holders, or are constantly borrowing money for further extension or betterments from the banking houses of Wall and Lombard streets. No matter what the reason, it is a short-sighted policy, and is gradually bringing the same ruin to the railroads that it is to the producing class.

"In 1881 I constructed a railroad 60 miles long through the Williamette Valley in this State. It was through a fertile tract of land—probably the best wheat, barley, oats and fruit country in the world. At the time I built it farms were worth from $35 to $50 per acre. Wheat was bringing along the line of road, from 90 cents to $1 a bushel. I went over the line again last October. The best farms were fetching (if they could be sold at all) $15 per acre, and from that down. The reason was plain, the products of the farm were barely bringing the actual cost of production. Wheat that in past years had brought 90 cents per bushel was selling for half that figure. The railroads suffer with the farmer and producer in the fall of prices. The farmer, however, understands the cause better than the railroad magnate.

"I was reminded of my experience on the little road that I built in the Williamette Valley upon reading the fiftieth annual report of the big Pennsylvania railroad. In that report it is stated that the net earnings for 1896 were $4 120,958 less than the net earnings for 1895! That is 11 per cent. decrease. There is no doubt that this great corporation is managed with great and wise economy. Both Mr. Roberts and his successor, Mr. Frank Thompson, can hardly find their superior in any part of the railroad world. But their great enterprise is subject to the invariable law, viz: when the quantity of standard money is reduced, values will fall; and when values fall, enterprises diminish, and when they diminish, rail road earning diminish—among them the Pennsylvania railroad's and that of the little Willamette Valley railroad."

The experience of this little Maryland railroad is the experience to a greater or less extent of nearly every railroad in the country. With depreciating farming lands, depreciating prices of farm products, increasing impoverishment of the farmers, enterprises discouraged and progress checked how could the railroads be expected to prosper? They are the common carriers of the country, the bulk of their earnings comes from carrying the products of the farms from the interior to the seaboard, and goods from the seaboard and manufacturing centers back to the interior. This constitutes the bulk of their business. If prices are so low that there is little margin left for profit the farmer ships only what he is compelled to ship and, if he is hard pressed to meet his obligations and the expenses that are absolutely necessary he economizes in his purchases and buys as little as possible, and thus the railroads suffer in hauling less each way, for when sales are dull hard to make the merchant buys cautiously and limits his purchases in proportion to the outlook for sales.

When money is scarce, hard to get and high, enterprises lag, development moves with slow pace, manufacturers limit their output and the labor they employ, the ores lie in the earth uncovered, the trees stand in the forest uncut, the rivers run undammed to the sea and the railroads run their half loaded trains through country wrapped in comparative lethargy, when if money was plentiful development would move with rapid strides, industry would hum and their trains would bowl along loaded to their full capacity.

It can't be said that railroad building has been overdone, and that this is the reason of the disasters that have come upon so many and the poor showing that others make. That is not it. In some States there may be railroads enough, but taking the country as a whole there are not half enough. There are certainly not half enough in the South, but under present conditions there is not half enough business for what we have. If we had the free and unlimited coinage of silver to-day, if the *per capita* circulation was double what it is alleged to be, and that *per capita* equally distributed and not monopolized by one section as it now is, there would be within the next five years twenty thousand miles of railroad built in the South and the railroads that are straining themselves to keep out of the hands of bondholders would have a chance to earn enough over and above running expenses to keep up their repairs and meet their obligations as they mature.

The railroad man who is afraid of too much money—"cheap" money—does about as little credit to his sagacity as the one who would be afraid of too much business would do to his business sense. An abundance of money in a country is as necessary to the prosperity of the railroads as an abundance of fuel is to make steam to drive the locomotives that draw their trains.

MINOR MENTION.

It looks as if Mr. Grosvenor in the House and Mr. Pritchard in the Senate had formed a combine against the civil service law. About the first thing that each did after the extra session convened was to take a whack at it. The former introduced a bill Saturday declaring the true intent and scope of the act, exempting the Public Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from its operations, and also all persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. We are not stuck on the civil service as it has been manipulated and managed, and we wouldn't shed several buckets full of briney tears if they knocked it into splinters But there are some peculiarities in this bill of Mr. Grosvenor. Why does it confine itself to the Public Printing Office and Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and let all the other departments slide? Does it require more general intelligence and efficiency to be a clerk or a copyist than it does to be a compositor or an engraver, or printer? We don't think so, for the man who tackles and wrestles with much of the manuscript that goes into the Public Printing Office must be no slouch at telling what's what to make sense out of it. And if the bill is to apply to all persons appointed to places since March 4th, 1893, unless especially exempt, why not make it more retroactive and go back and cover all such cases previous to March 4th, 1893, and scoop in some of Harrison's appointees as well as Mr. Cleveland's? That would look a little more like the fair thing, and it would root out a good many who have been nesting in the departments for a long time and make room for some more of the hungry who are outside and waiting. In the meantime it will be interesting to observe the progress that Messrs. Grosvenor and Pritchard are making.

* * *

The statesmen at Washington sometimes impart some interesting information, and relieve the people from a big hunk of anxiety, and sometimes they don't. They promptly proceeded Saturday to allay any fears that might have been caused by the clash between the Greeks and the Turks, by informing the Associated Press reporter that this Government would not be drawn into the fracas between the Greeks and Turks, but would observe a strict neutrality. Secretary Sherman was one of the gentlemen who gave this assurance. Possibly in view of the hankering desire to pitch into somebody as shown by the aggressive course pursued by this Government in following up the Cuban fillibusters, somebody may have thought we were spoiling for a fight and couldn't resist the temptation to take a hand in the first big racket that was raised. If there be any of this kind of people they will rest easy since Mr. Sherman and those other distinguished statesmen have given the assurance that we will maintain a position of "strict neutrality," and let the Greeks and Turks fight it out, and also the other fellows that may be drawn into the melee. A strict neutrality. Why, what else could we do? We observed a strict neutrality when Japan was punching China, and doubtless would do likewise if Oom Paul's people and Mrs. Wittins' people got to punching each other, for the simple reason that it is none of our business how much they punch each other, or which gets under and which gets on top, besides which we have business enough to attend to nearer home. If this Government was really anxious to fight anybody it might send some of its boys over to Cuba (for which it would have a decent excuse) to rebuke butcher Weyler's savagery.

Now that hostilities have actually begun between the Greeks and the Turks, we may possibly see some of the "Powers" show their hands. That the so called "Powers" have been playing a deceptive and dishonorable game in their interference in Crete under pretence of preserving the integrity of the Ottoman empire, is shown by the following which we clip from the Philadelphia *Record*:

"If war should be declared on Turkey by Greece the official reason and justification for the declaration would doubtless be the contumacious refusal of the Sultan (with the connivance of the Powers) to cede to Greece the territory awarded her by the Berlin Congress in 1878. This territory includes the whole of Epirus and that part of Thessaly extending from the present frontier to beyond the Olympus Mountains. The only cause for the opposition of the Powers to the rightful demands of Greece is contained in that hollow catchword concerning "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire." The following tabulated statement giving the area of Turkey in Europe at various dates during the present century will show how the Powers have maintained Ottoman integrity:

	Area sq miles.	Population.
1817	318,600	19,600,000
1757 (After Treaty of Paris)	198,600	17,400,000
1878 (After Treaty of Berlin)	129,500	9,600,000
1897	81,300	6,800,000
1897 Excluding Bosnia and Herzegovina under Austrian Administration	57,000	4,700,000

"The catchword of the European concert seems to have been invented mainly for the purpose of frustrating the aspirations of the Hellenic race for liberty and unity."

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The gold bug enthusiasts are vociferously proclaiming Wolcott's bimetallic mission a failure from the start, but astute Republican politicians are praying that it may prove successful. — *Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.*

—— Ex Assistant Secretary Hamlin has given Secretary Gage a nice indorsement and Secretary Gage has given Mr. Hamlin a nice job of studying the life of the seal which pays about $15 per day and will last until some ruthless spoilsman comes along and roots the Massachusetts gentleman out. There is nothing like polite politics.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— Whatever may be the final outcome of the Graeco-Turkish question, there is no doubt that up to this time Greece has more than held her own both in diplomacy and in military strategy against all of Europe and the Turks. Every one who admires patriotic courage will be compelled to accord hearty congratulations to the brave little kingdom. —*Richmond State, Dem.*

—— As Spain appears to be unable to subdue the insurgents in Cuba by force of arms, she is essaying to starve them into a state of submission. The Great Powers in Europe appear to be trying the like policy with the rebellious Cretans. This is meaner than gunpowder war, in that it is an assult not only upon men who can bear arms, but upon women and children, the aged and crippled.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— The energy which some people waste in denouncing their luck would almost enable then to succeed in spite of it.—*Puck.*

—"I saw a man to-day who had no hands play the piano." "That's nothin! We've got a girl down in our flat who has no voice and who sings."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— My mother-in-law must catch that train, driver—so hurry up."

Driver—Count on me! I shall drive as if she were my own.—*Fliegende Blatter.*

— Little Eva Craps—"When dey in dis hyah story say dat de gal wuz fair, does dey mean she wuz good lookin'?" Miss Craps—"Well, I dunno; mebbe dey mean she wuz a mulatter."—*Puck.*

— Mrs. O'Toule—They do say, Patrick, thot there's a new baby born iv'ry toime th' clock ticks

Mr. O'Toole—Then bad luck t' th' haythen thot invinted clocks.—*Tit Bits.*

— This steak is done too much, Mary.

Maid—Not to much for me, mum.

Mistress—But I hire you to cook for me, not for yourself.

Maid—Ye think ye do, mum.—*Boston Transcript.*

— Success in Sight: "Dr. Henslow is one of the luckiest men I ever saw." "Lucky? I don't know how you make him out lucky. He's to be tried for heresy, and may lose his pulpit." "That's just it. He wrote a book a few years ago that has never been heard of since it came from the publishers. Now that he is to be tried, it will, of course, be one of the literary sensations of the day."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Ministers Should Use
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.



THERE IS NO PROFESSION, whose labors so severely tax the nervous system, as that of the ministry. The derangement of the nerve centers of the brain by over work, frequently brings on attacks of heart trouble, and nervous prostration.

Rev. J. P. Kester, M. D., Pastor U. B. church, London Mills, Ills., himself a physician, writes Feb. 26, 1895: "Heart affection and nervous prostration had become so serious last fall that a little over work in the pulpit would so completely prostrate me that it seemed certain I must relinquish the work of the ministry entirely. Heart palpitation became so bad that my auditors would ask me if I did not have heart disease. Last November I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure alternately with Dr. Miles' Nervine and derived the greatest possible benefit. I have just closed revival work of 10 weeks, preaching nearly every night and twice on the Sabbath. I can speak for hours without suffering as I formerly did. Hard working ministers should keep Dr. Miles' grand remedies on hand."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health......

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTERS cure RHEUMATISM, WEAK BACKS. At druggists, only 25c. No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. june 15 ly su tu th Change.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Alamance *Gleaner*: Wheat is reported to be looking very fine. —— Unless there come more frosts and freezes there will be a good sprinkle of fruit.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: There are sixty-five criminal cases already on the docket for Judge Sutton's court, which convenes the third of May. Three of these are capital cases: Bishop Holmes, murder; Henry Simpson, rape, and Archie Young, rape.

— Rutherford *Vidette*: Miss Arledge, daughter of Ulysses Arledge, who lived near Saluda, while driving a wagon, alone, the horses became frightened and ran away. She was thrown from the wagon and received injuries from which she died in a few minutes.

— High Point *Enterprise*: Harvey Council, the little son of Rev. W. H. Roach, while playing with his wagon in the yard last Tuesday, upset a pot of boiling soap and fell in the fluid. The child was so badly burned that he died the next morning.

— Greensboro *Record*: Mr. P. H. Laffiteau, of this city, has invented and patented, it is said, a fire hydrant connection which will reduce loss by fire to the minimum It is quite simple, being an apparatus which is attached to both openings of the hydrant and allows connection with steamer after reel hose connection has been made without disconnecting or interfering with the stream, and increases the water supply 100 per cent.

— Winston *Sentinel*: James Burgess, who lives near Dulins, Davie county, while gathering up leaves on last Friday to put over a potato bed was bitten on the left hand by a copper head snake that was concealed in the leaves. Mr. Burgess was immediately carried to Mocksville, where Drs. McGuire and Kimbrough rendered the necessary aid to save his life. The arm swelled to twice its usual size, and it was only by timely aid that the man's life was saved.

— Red Springs *Citizen*: Mr. D. A. Buie has been for two weeks surveying the routes for railroads to be built by the Southern Railway and Lumber company from Pembroke to White House and Ashpole, and from Rowland to White House, Ashpole and Rochester. Routes named traverse an excellent section of farming as well as timbered country, and no doubt can be made a lucrative source of revenue from the transportation of fertilizers and other merchandise, as well as lumber and other forest products.

— Asheboro *Courier*: Miss Vandelia Brown, assistant postmaster at Brown, this county, was arrested April 12th by Special Deputy Marshal J. T. Thornburg on the charge of robbing the mails. A preliminary hearing of the accused was had before Commissioner Bean. She was held in a $200 bond for her appearance at the fall term of the Federal Court. The accused is a daughter of Mr. Ira C. Brown. We refrain from giving details or an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Suffice it to say that in all probability the defence will set up the plea that the defendant is a kleptomaniac.

— Clerk of the Cross-Roads Post Office—"Here's a letter addressed to Mr. 'Lisha Eben Doolittle, Esq., who died last March. What'll I do with it?"

The Cross-Roads Postmaster—"H'm, what shall we do with the letter? Let's see: Squire Doolittle's dead, ain't he, and buried? Well, the only way out of the difficulty I can see is for us to send the epistle to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C. Maybe it'll reach him that way."

ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICA.

Many Who Have Been Warm Friends of This Country.

The fact is that the English public men who have understood America, or who have seemed to care to understand her, have, at least until recently, always represented a small minority. During the first century of our national life scarcely an Englishman of eminence was clear sighted enough to perceive America's real devotion to great ideals. Our British kinsmen thought us a horde of gradgrinds and nothing else, whereas, in spite of a seeming absorption in material things, the national life was grappling with mighty ethical and political ideas, which the selfishness and irresponsibility of politicians might sometimes distort, but could never stifle. Leigh Hunt, as Lowell used to remind us, could never think of America without seeing in imagination a gigantic counter stretched all along our seaboard, and we bore Hunt's ridicule with a complacency that was the more cheerful because his caliber and weight of metal were scarcely great enough to do much execution over sea. Carlyle sneered; we remembered his dyspepsia and forgave. Ruskin emptied the vials of his eloquent contempt upon our sacrifice to America's freedom and integrity; we abated no jot or tittle of our veneration for his prophet's message, while we strove to make just allowance for the vagaries of the hyperæsthetic temperament. These things it was easy to condone.

The Englishmen who have understood American life have judged it by something besides the froth of the irresponsible press and the antics of provincial "statesmen." Cobden's fatal exposure of his life to do us service and John Bright's brave words in the hour of our distress can never be forgotten. The memory of Thomas Hughes—alas! that we must write "memory" now—will always remain a rich and fragrant legacy, to which, in a peculiar sense, we are coheirs with Englishmen, while the work of Mr. Bryce has not only won our respect and gratitude, but is bound to leave deep impress on our life. None of these men was blind to the evident foibles, defects and crudities of the strenuous life of an earnest and virile people. On the other hand, none invited distrust by silly attempts to flatter or cajole. But all were quick to recognize in American aspiration, achievement, and representative character something other and better than mere bigness. They even ventured now and then to speak of these things as great; but the words sits better on their lips than on ours.—From "Duty of Englishmen to America" in Century.

Variations.

"I wish," said the editor of the comic journal, "that you would give us something first rate in the way of a bicycle joke."

"I'm afraid the bicycle joke has been overworked lately," was the answer.

"H'm! Maybe it has. Well, give us something about the bicycle joke being a chestnut."—Detroit Tribune.

Seventy million people know Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, strengthens the system and gives good health. †

TAKES HIS SLEEP STANDING.

A California Man Who Lives In a Sentinel Box and Never Lies Down.

Jake Rogers says that he is the only man in the world who sleeps standing up. And most likely he is right about it, although there are many men living who claim to have done it under compulsion during the last war. Jake also says that the reason he is so healthy is because he sleeps the way he does. Most people, however, would prefer to have a little less health and a little more comfort.

The place where Jake has his home is not a very well populated one. It is in Mendocino county, only a few miles northeast of Los Robles, and the nearest neighbor is some distance from his place. But, then, Jake doesn't want neighbors, so that feature is really an inducement for him. In fact, Jake says that the reason he took up his present abode was to get rid of neighbors. He is not of a very good disposition, and an effort to get him to talk about anything but himself will surely result in failure.

It is safe to say that Jake's house is the only one of its kind in the world. It is built to sleep standing up in, and it would be impossible for a person to sleep in it any other way unless he curled up like a bear. Jake built the house himself out of boards and logs that he picked up in different parts of the country. It is a queer looking affair, having greatly the appearance of a chimney with a roof on it, and a very dilapidated roof at that. But the shanty is a strong one and keeps out the wet, and that is all that is required. Even the latter is not required the greater part of the year in that section. There is only the door and no windows.

While the outside of the house may look queer the inside looks queerer. There is only one piece of furniture, and that is what Jake calls his bed. It really looks more like a coffin standing on end, for it is a sort of box tilted back only a few inches from the perpendicular. It is nailed at the bottom and also at the top, so that it is immovable. The inside of it is lined with straw covered with cloth, to give it a little comfort in cold weather, Jake says.

When Jake wants to sleep, all he does is to lie back in his box and close his eyes. He says it doesn't take him long to forget his troubles. In the next breath he will tell you he has no troubles since he took to sleeping standing up.

Jake does no cooking in his house, simply because there is no room. His culinary department is located under a tree a short distance away. His food consists of anything he can get by begging, borrowing or finding. But he doesn't do much borrowing since the neighbors have grown to know him.

"The way I sleep is the only right way for anybody to sleep," said Jake, "and the sooner people come to their senses and do as I do the sooner disease will be stamped out of the world. The noblest animal of all is the horse, and he sleeps standing up. How did I come to find out that it was the right way? Oh, that is easy enough to answer.

"You see, I was sick as a boy way back in Massachusetts, about 70 years ago, and nothing I did done me no sort of good. There always was something the matter, and as soon as I laid down in bed my head began to ache. But, do you know, I stood that for half a century before I got any sense into me? And then I was out in California digging for gold.

"One night my head ached so bad I couldn't stay in bed, and I had to stand against the wall to get relief. Without knowing it I fell asleep, and when I woke up I felt like a new man. I made up my mind to sleep that way all the time, but had trouble to find a place to do it. That is the reason I moved out to this place. It's over 15 years ago, and I have never had a sign of the old trouble and am convinced that sleeping in bed is the cause of all the pain and disease in the world. Sleep standing up, and you will be a new man in a short time."

The strange thing about Jake's theory is that he admits that he doesn't rest when he sleeps standing up. He has to do that under the trees the next day. He says that has nothing to do with his idea, though, for most people do too much work anyhow.—San Francisco Call.

Dean Stanley and Jenny Lind.

Professor Max Muller in Cosmopolitan says that Arthur Stanley actually suffered from listening to music. One evening, at his father's palace at Norwich, Jenny Lind had been singing Handel's "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" Stanley, as usual, had left the room, but he came back after the music was over and went shyly up to Jenny Lind. "You know," he said, "I dislike music. I don't know what people mean by admiring it. I am very stupid—stone deaf, as others are color blind. But," he said with some warmth, "tonight, when from a distance I heard you singing that song, I had an inkling of what people mean by music. Something came over me which I had never felt before; or, yes, I had felt it once before in my life." Jenny Lind was all attention. "Some years ago," he continued, "I was at Vienna, and one evening there was a tattoo before the palace, performed by 400 drummers. I felt shaken, and tonight, while listening to your singing, the same feeling came over me. I felt deeply moved." "Dear man," she added, "I know he meant it, and a more honest compliment I never received in all my life."

Our First Bricks.

The first bricks made on North American soil were manufactured by the colonists of Virginia in 1612. They were used in building the church at Jamestown and the residences of the governor and the more important citizens. A portion of Jamestown church is still standing, and the bricks of which it was built are in good preservation and appear to have been very well made.

Youthful Pertinence.

There is a story that just after the marriage of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mr. Belmont the little Vanderbilt boy chanced at some youthful festivity to meet Mr. Belmont's little girl by his previous marriage, who now goes by the name of her mother's second husband.

"How do you like your new papa?" she asked politely. "You know I am interested because once upon a time long ago he used to be my papa."—New York Journal.

No Advantage.

A gentleman whom the circumstances of travel caused to sit in the same seat with a young lady who was unusually friendly said, as he was leaving: "I thank you for a very pleasant chat, but I am afraid you would not have been so kind to me had you known I am a married man."

"You haven't any advantage of me," promptly responded the young lady. "I am an escaped lunatic." And she was.—Exchange.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c. or $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills



PREFERRED PICK LEAF.

FARMER—Uncle Rufus, if you cut that wood I'll give you a nice turkey for your Sunday dinner.

UNCLE RUFUS—Thanks, Massa, but I'd ruther hab Pick Leaf; I kin git all the foul I want.

LYON & CO'S

PICK LEAF
EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Scott's Hill, at Acorn Branch, April 24, 25.
Market Street, at night, April 25.
Clinton, at Browning's, May 1, 2.
Burgaw, at Herring's Chapel, May 8, 9.
Brunswick, at New Hope, May 14.
Grace church, May 16.
Bladen Street, at night, May 19.
Fifth Street, May 23.
Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.
Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.
Columbus, June 4.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.
Waccamaw, June 8.
Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.
Magnolia, June 12, 13.
Bladen, June 19, 20.
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July.

R. C. BEAMAN,
Presiding Elder.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies that he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ⅌ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ⅌ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ⅌ ℔	5	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ⅌ ℔	5¼	@	5¾
Shoulders ⅌ ℔	4¾	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ⅌ ℔	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ⅌ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ⅌ ℔	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	42½
Virginia Meal	40	@	42½
COTTON TIES—⅌ bundle	85	@	90
CANDLES—⅌ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—⅌ ℔—			
Northern Factory	12	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—⅌ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	9	@	15
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ⅌ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ⅌ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—⅌ dozen		@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ⅌ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ⅌ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ⅌ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ⅌ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ⅌ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ⅌ barrel	3 00	@	3 50
Mullets, ⅌ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ⅌ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ⅌ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—⅌ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 60	@	4 75
First Patent		@	5 20
GLUE—⅌ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—⅌ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	42½
Car load, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store		@	30
Oats, Rust Proof	42½	@	45
Cow Peas	85	@	90
HIDES, ⅌ ℔—			
Green		@	[illegible]
Dry		@	[illegible]
HAY, ⅌ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	75	@	80
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ⅌ ℔		@	2
LARD, ⅌ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ⅌ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ⅌ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon—			
Barbados, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	@	29
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	15
NAILS, ⅌ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ⅌ barrel—			
City Mess		@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ⅌ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ⅌ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ⅌ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ⅌ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	[illegible]
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4	@	[illegible]
C, Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ⅌ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ⅌ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed ⅌ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 70	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	5 00
6x20 Heart	4 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ⅌ ℔		@	4
WHISKEY, ⅌ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 27 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 26½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market steady at $1 30 per bbl for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm; $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1.80 and 2 00 for Soft.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 25¼, 24¾c; rosin firm, $1 45, 1 45; tar firm, 90c; crude turpentine firm, $1 30, 1 70, 1 90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	29
Rosin	461
Tar	158
Crude Turpentine	1

Receipts same day last year—40 casks spirits turpentine, 408 bbls rosin, 25 bbls tar, 26 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ⅌ lb
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅝c.

Receipts—102 bales; same day last year 112.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 70c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy 50c.

CORN—Firm; 43½@45 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—55@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 19—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ and closed offered at 1@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills at 488½ for demand and 486¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 487@487½ and 488½@489. Commercial bills 485@485½. Silver certificates 62@63½. Government bonds weak; fives, registered, 112¾; fives, coupon, 114; fours registered, 111¼, fours, coupon, 112¼; twos, registered, 96¼. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 122, North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds weak.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 65. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 29½@30.

CHARLESTON, April 19.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c; sales — casks. Rosin firm, sales — barrels; A, B, C, D, E $1 40, F $1 45, G $1 55, H $1 60, I $1 65, K $1 70, M $1 75 N $1 90, W G $2 10, W W $2 25.

SAVANNAH, April 19.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½@26¾c; sales 242 casks; receipts 794 casks. Rosin steady; sales 1,041 barrels; receipts 2 576 barrels; A $1 35, B $1 35, C $1 35, D $1 35, E $1 40, F $1 45, G $1 50, H $1 65, I $1 75, K $1 80, M $1 85, N $2 15, W G $2 25, W W $2 35.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The cotton market broke 12 to 15 points to-day as a natural result of the European war scare and in the absence of advices from European cotton markets, which are closed on account of Eastertide holidays. Fear of very bearish advices from the Liverpool markets to-morrow lead to an active liquidation early in the morning, after which there was some rally on renewed reports of an alarming character from the flooded districts. At the lowest point the market showed a loss of 12 to 15 points, and was finally quiet and steady at a net loss of 7 to 14 points.

NEW YORK, April 19—Evening.—Cotton—middling 7 5-16c.

Cotton—net receipts 260 bales; gross — bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France 1,005 bales; to the Continent 3,935 bales; forwarded — bales; sales — bales; sales to spinners 855 bales; stock (actual) 234 661 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 508 bales; exports to Great Britain 6 183 bales; to France 9,155 bales; to the Continent 8,360 bales; stock 611,097 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 14 481 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,183 bales; to France 21,104 bales; to the Continent 8,60 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,356,530 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,788,503 bales; exports to France 363 620 bales; exports to the Continent 1,807,002 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

Cotton futures opened weak, with sales of 9 800 bales; January 6 70, February 6 73, May 7 00, June 6 97, July 7 02, August 7 04, September 6 84, October 6 69, November 6 69, December 6 73.

Futures closed quiet and steady, with sales of 104,700 bales; January 6 77, February —, April 6 90, May 6 95, June 7 00, July 7 05, August 7 06, September 6 86, October 6 69, November 6 69, December 6 73.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 7 5 16c; middling gulf 7 9-16c; sales 855 bales.

April 19.—Galveston, holiday, net receipts 1,150 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 7¼, net receipts 1,205 bales; Baltimore, dull at 7 7-16, net receipts — bales; Boston, holiday, net receipts 203 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7, net receipts 109 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7 9 16, net receipts 21 bales; Savannah, quiet at 7 1-16, net receipts 1,464 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7 7 16, net receipts 3 903 bales Mobile, nominal at 7 7-16, net receipts 34 bales; Memphis, quiet at 7 1-16, net receipts 969 bales; Augusta, steady at 7¼, net receipts 226 bales; Charleston, firm at 7 bid, net receipts 1,166 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 19—Evening.—Flour—Market strong and more active, with prices held 25@50c higher; Minnesota patents $4 20@4 60; winter extras $3 35@3 80. Wheat—Spot unsettled; No. 2 red in store and free on board 86¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth 87¾c free on board afloat; No. hard winter 82c; options opened excited and higher on the war news, advanced on local and foreign buying, but later turned weak and declined sharply under general realizing, absence of export demand and better news from the Northwest; closed unsettled at 3¾@5 points advance; No. 2 red April closed at 85c; May 80¾@83¾c, closed at 81¾c. Corn—Spot firmer but quiet; No. 2 30¾c at elevator and —c afloat; options opened active and strong with wheat, but was inclined to ease off under realizing sales, closing irregular at ¾@1c advance; April closed at 30¾c Oats—Spot market firmer; No. 2, 23c; options were strong all day, with a light trade, closing 1c net higher; May 22@23¾c higher, closed at 23¾c; July 23@23¾c, closed at 23¾c. Lard easy; Western steam $4 40, nominal; May $4 50; refined steady; Continent $4 75; South American $5 05; compound $4 00@4 25. Pork quiet; old mess $8 75@9 50. Butter was quiet; Western creamery 13@17c; do. factory 8@11½c, Elgins 17c. Cheese quiet; State large 9@12¾c, small fancy 9@12¾c; part skims 4@7½c; full skims 2½@3c. Eggs quiet; State and Pennsylvania 10c; Western fresh 9½@10c; Southern 9@9½c. Petroleum dull. Rice steady. Molasses steady. Cotton seed oil steady; prime summer yellow 23; off summer yellow 22½@22¾c. Coffee—Spot Rio opened firm and 20 to 30 points higher on active European buying, further advanced 10 to 15 points on renewed buying, both for local and outside interests; absence of foreign markets tend to check speculation, and closed firm with prices 30 to 45 points net advance; sales 25,500 bags. Spot coffee firm; No. 7, invoice, 8c; No. 7 jobbing 8½c; sales 4,500 bags Maracaibo; 1,000 bags Rio No. 7 at 8c afloat. Sugar—raw easy; fair refining 2⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test 3½c; sales 4,400 bags centrifugal, in port, 3½c ex-ship; 800 bags molasses, 89 test, in port 5⅝c ex-ship; refined firm.

CHICAGO, April 19.—After a very exciting opening to-day at an exceptionally great advance in its price, wheat simmered down to about its usual subdued nervousness. The final outcome was that May closed worth 75c, and July 74¾@75c, as compared with 73¾ and 73¼c respectively Saturday afternoon. The other markets had a somewhat similar experience, except in the case of provisions, no advance was established for the day. The outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Greece overshadowed all else in its influence on the markets. As was expected wheat was wild and excited at the opening; the news that war had actually begun, produced consternation among the shorts and the utter disregard of caution displayed by a majority of them was clearly indicated by the prices they paid at their first on-rush May wheat, which Saturday closed at 73¾c, started this morning in one mighty bound from 3¼ to 4¼c higher. There was a difference of one cent per bushel in price between the first transactions made simultaneously in different parts of the pit. Although reports from the growing crop were enough in themselves to produce a strong market, it is probable that after Saturday's excited bulge a reaction would have been recorded to day had it not been for the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. As it was, after the first wild scramble, the excitement began to die down. Realizing during this time was enormous. Line after line of long wheat was thrown on the market and acted like oil on stormy waters. Indeed this fact probably prevented what many looked for to-day, namely, 80c wheat. Cudahy, Linn and Barrett were the most conspicuous sellers during the first hour, the two former supposed to be taking profits on long stuff while the latter sold for the short account. Cudahy and Linn were credited with clearing something like $100,000 each as a result of the day's transactions. John W. Gates, of the Illinois Steel Company, and W. T. Baker also won heavily. Before the price settled down in the manner indicated it had touched 74⅝c on its downward course and reacted to around 75c. It rose again to 76⅝c, once more got down to 75c and closed at that.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Cash quotations. Flour—market firm; patents 30c higher. Wheat—No. 2 spring 75@76c; No. 2 red 91½c. Corn—No. 2, 25½c. Oats—No. 2 17¼c; No. 2 white free on board 21@22c; No. 3 white free on board 18¾@20¼c. Mess pork per barrel $8 45@8 50. Lard, per 100 lbs $4 20@4 65. Short rib sides, loose, $4 90. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5 25@5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—April 77@78 78, 74⅝, 75c; May 77@78, 78, 74⅝, 75c; July 77@77½, 78, 73⅝, 74⅝@75c; September 74@75, 75¼, 71¼, 72¾c. Corn—April 24@24¼, 24¾, 24, 24¾c; May 24½@25, 25, 24½, 24⅝c; July 26@26¼, 26¼, 25¼, 25⅞c; September 27¼@27¼, 26⅝, 27, 27¼c. Oats—No 2 May 17½@17⅝, 17⅝, 16¾, 17¼; July 18¼, 18⅝, 18⅜, 18⅝c; September 19⅝, 19⅝, 18⅝, 19¼c. Mess pork—May $8 65, 8 70, 8 42½, 8 47½; July $8 70, 8 80, 8 55, 8 60. Lard—May $4 25, 4 25, 4 17½, 4 20. July $4 35, 4 37½, 4 27½, 4 30; September $4 45, 45, 4 37½, 4 40. Short ribs—May $4 85, 4 85, 4 72½, 477½; July $4 85, 4 87½, 4 75, 4 77½; September $4 90, 4 90, 4 85, 4 85.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Flour firm; Western superfine $3 75@3 00; do extra $3 25@4 00; do family $4 25@4 60; winter wheat patents $4 70@4 90; do spring $4 25@4 50; spring straight $4 00@4 20. Wheat unsettled; spot, month and May 81½@81¾c; do Southern by sample 82@83c. Corn firmer; spot and month 28¾@28¾c; May 28¾@28⅞c; Southern white 30@31c; do yellow 29c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 25@26c; No. 3 mixed 23½c.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

CLEARED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 20, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Harry W Haynes, 280 tons, Goodwin, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

John C Cottingham, 926 tons, Thomas, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Attivo, 620 tons, Trapani, Jas T Riley & Co.

Brgdo (Nor), 495 tons, Ammolsen, J T Riley & Co.

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

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A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against these newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

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THE WAGER.

We played a careless, listless game,
And both declared 'twas dull and tame
And hastened to get through it.
"And now," said I, "I know a way
To add some interest to the play
If you'll consent to do it."
"Agreed," said she. "I'm willing quite
And e'en a bet I'd call all right,
But I've no money handy."
"Suppose," said I, "we play like this—
I'll bet you 'gainst a single kiss
A five pound box of candy."

She blushed a little, then she cried:
"I'll do it. Luck is on my side.
I'll win the wager squarely.
We'll play one hand of high, low, jack."
I cut, and then she took the pack
And dealt each nine cards fairly.
"We'll bid for trumps, then discard three."
"Here's two," cried I. "Give three," cried she,
"And heart is what I make it."
The three cards that she laid aside
Down in her lap I saw her hide,
Then chose a card and played it.

And now our interest was intense,
Nor was the game long in suspense,
For easily I won it.
My queen was high, my four spot low.
She flushed, got angry, didn't know
"How in the world I'd done it."

But when I tried to claim my bet
She struggled hard and somehow let
Those three cards fall unguarded;
The ace, deuce, ten spot at her feet—
Dear girl, she didn't want to beat,
For these she had discarded.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.

That Is What the Victim of a Practical Joke Thought.

"A good many years ago," said an ex-congressman to a party of congressmen, "I was in Georgia. A party of us decided to go from Atlanta to Clarksville on horseback. Tim Murphy, an Irishman, was a lieutenant of the Atlanta police force. He wanted to go, too, and we consented. On our way to Clarksville, through the mountainous sections of the state, we killed two large rattlesnakes. Murphy was amazed and frightened. He wanted to know if snakes were plentiful, and we told him that they were. We told him that at Clarksville they had often been found in the rooms of guests at the hotel. Tim hated to turn back and so went on.

"We knew that at Clarkesville a saloon keeper had a stuffed bull snake, and we concocted a plan to make Tim wish he had never left Atlanta. We got to the old fashioned hotel all right. We were put in a big room, with four beds in it. We drank a good deal, and Tim was in excellent spirits. It was a warm night, and most of us undressed. Tim pulled off everything but his shirt. He lay down face foremost across the bed. Then I tied a string around the neck of the snake, put a fishhook at the other end of the line and cautiously hitched the hook to Tim's shirt.

"The next time he turned around he got a glimpse of the snake. 'Holy schmoke!' he yelled! 'Look!' And then he made a dash for the window. As he jumped out the window the fishhook pricked him in the back. He uttered an awful yell, said he had been bitten and went flying through the sandy streets of the town dressed in Kongo style. We followed and tried to catch him. At every step he swore he had been bitten, and that he would die. We overhauled him after the whole town had been aroused. We took him back to the hotel and filled him with whisky, telling him that was the only cure for a snake bite. The next morning he went to Atlanta and took a course under a physician for snake bite. For years after that Tim would brag about killing 20 snakes at one time and of having been bitten by one of them. He did not learn of the trick for five years, and then he threatened to take my life."—Washington Star.

The Aryan Cowboys.

The study of domestic cattle should be of especial interest to us because they have undoubtedly occupied a more important place in our own ancestral history than any other species of animal. The Aryan tribesmen from whom nearly all western civilization folk are descended were cowboys almost to a man. Like the Kaffirs and damaras of South Africa today, all their thoughts were about their herds. This is shown in a curious way by the study of the early development of our language. The Sanskrit word for a king meant originally "a chief herdsman." The word for an assembly, or the meeting place of a congress, was the same as that for a cowyard. A soldier was "one who fights about cows." It would seem as if they regarded nothing else as worth ruling over or talking about or fighting for. Professor Max Muller traces the word "daughter" to the ancient term for a milkmaid. In the good old times they plainly did not take any account of young ladies who were not accomplished performers in the cowpen.

The cow or ox was for long ages the chief standard of value. Everything, from a new coat to a new wife, was priced at so many cows. Many of our words which refer to money bear traces of this, such as "fee" and "pecuniary," which are directly derived from the old English and Latin words for cattle. Doubtless there were currency disputes when other materials began to be used for coinage, and difficulties arose about the adjustment of relative values. "Cow metallism" might well have been an important plank in some of the Aryan political platforms.—North American Review.

Heartless Girl.

"Proud beauty," said he, striking an attitude he had learned by constant attendance at the 10, 20, 30 drama—"proud beauty, I go from here to the river, where I shall end my sorrows by jumping in."

"I wouldn't go to the trouble of jumping in and having to be searched for with grabhooks," said the girl who had refused him. "Just take a drink of the water. That will do."—Chicago Journal.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE OPINION OF SIR EDWIN ARNOLD FREELY ENLARGED UPON.

Mrs. O'Connor Tells of the Grace and Beauty and More Enduring Good Qualities of Our Fair Ones—Peculiar Charms of the Women of the South.

On his return to England from Japan Sir Edwin Arnold was interviewed in New York, and at the close of the interview his interlocutor remarked, "Now, Sir Edwin, what do you think of the American woman?" "Affrin!" Sir Edwin answered. "And the definition?" demanded the reporter. "It is Persian for 'O Allah, make many more of them!' and the question is such an extensive one that I must finish with this proverb," and Sir Edwin hurried away to dinner.

When one takes into consideration that from California to the coast of New Jersey the distance is some 3,000 miles and from Maine to Florida the distance is the same, the difficulty of describing any one type will be easily perceived. Three thousand miles must change entirely manner, speech, dress and method of thought. And undoubtedly there is an enormous difference between the woman of the south and the woman of the north. As for the American type, there is really no such thing. There is, of course, the American woman, and probably she has certain racial characteristics, but they are only discernible after close examination. A mode, a fashion in manner and morals is a thing so elusive that it is never openly recognized, but it exists and is forceful enough to influence a nation. For instance, southern women are said to have the most charming manners in the world. They have charming manners, and there are direct causes which contribute to this end. It is the fashion in this part of the country to be suave, complimentary, gentle and amiable. This suaveness and amiability create an atmosphere of amiability, and a woman who is rude or outspoken would be considered unfashionable and underbred.

While women the world over are given too great latitude in the matter of honor, a southern woman was taught, through her father and brothers, that, after all, there were not nine commandments for a man and one for a woman. About half were for her as well. A southern woman must not lie. She must never repeat anything disagreeable. If she did a generous action, her left hand must not know what her right hand had done. She must have a sense of protection for her family and friends, and she must have courage, the hardest courage of all—the courage of endurance.

I remember being on a visit to a southern woman who lived in an old fashioned town in a large, rambling house. In a long sort of wing I had a delightfully quiet suit of rooms. Just at twilight one evening, when we were all assembled in the drawing room, a carriage drove up the avenue quickly and rapidly turned a curve, going to the back of the house. I saw the eldest son of this lady in a drunken convulsion in the back of the carriage. He was lifted out by the servants and taken to his room, and fortunately no one had observed him except his mother and myself.

She disappeared from the drawing room a moment, and I went to my room for a bottle of salts. As I opened the door I saw her kneeling by my baby's crib, a torrent of sobs shaking her body. Ten minutes later she appeared, ready for dinner, and was during the evening the life of a dinner party of 20. This woman was a cheerful saint. But there are scores of them in the south. It is the fashion to be cheerful and is considered selfish to air your griefs and to become a nuisance to your friends. In a small town among intimate friends secrets are hard to keep, and people generally see the skeleton which is kept so carefully in the closet by a proud woman, but she does not speak of it to her friends. Fortitude and gayety are her watchwords, and if sympathy is offered it must be done in such a way that the dry bones of the skeleton are not jarred. All traits can be cultivated. Loyalty, affection, generosity, unselfishness, may not be innate, but if one has lived in an atmosphere pervaded by nobleness shame of meanness may keep it at bay, if it does not banish it completely.

Slavery was an evil, but a mixed evil, and owning slaves gave to men and women a feeling of responsibility and a desire to set a good example which in the particular individual developed an admirable character. On my father's estate we owned only enough slaves to run the place comfortably, 25 or 35 in all, but my mother had their welfare and the welfare of their children much at heart. She cut out all the dresses, petticoats and jackets made on the place, gave out all medicines and stores, nursed the sick and in fact was always occupied.

Since the war southern women have become more self reliant, but the softness of manner and pretty cordiality still remain with them. And more than one genius has been unearthed by necessity.

The New England woman has less of her southern sister's urbanity, and her voice is higher and shriller, and her accent is less persuasive and musical, but she has sterling qualities and enormous powers of endurance and pluck. I saw an account of a New England girl the other day, who, upon the discovery of a beautiful voice, went directly to the far west, and, by cooking for two years at £8 a month, saved enough to return to Boston and begin her musical education in the Conservatory of Music. It is a usual thing to find an undergraduate of some New England college waiting at table at one of the crowded summer mountain hotels during the months of July and August. Work is never considered degrading in New England, but dependence is. In the south, where a sort of feudal system existed through slavery, the lazy, shiftless and good for nothing ones of a large family were treated with gentleness and supported by the other members.

There is one thing of American women which was said to me by an intelligent and keenly observant English girl, Aimee Lowther, "Every American woman is a born hostess," and I add that at least an American woman has the desire to be agreeable in her own house and to make other people happy. If I, as one of them, have been too lavish in my praise, as George Moore has said in his "Confessions of a Young Man," "How I have loved my friends! What friends I have had!" and it is their beauty of character, loyalty of friendship and never failing sympathy which have inspired my pæan of praise.—Mrs. T. P. O'Connor in London Sun.

The Thought Switch.

"I suppose," said Mr. Glimmerton, "that if a man is blessed with fairly good health he ought to be able to sleep nights, but, as a matter of fact, many people lie awake half the night worrying over things not worth fretting about, and waking up in the morning tired out to start with.

"What is needed is a thought switch that will switch the thoughts over from unpleasant lines to lines that are pleasant and keep them there. There are plenty of such switches now, but the trouble with 'em all is that they don't lock. They're all open switches. A man gets over all right, but it's always up grade where this switch is laid, and the first thing he knows he slides back on the old line of thought. What we want is a switch that will keep him on the right track till he's gathered strength enough to climb the hill to the level, where the going is easy, and where the track lies straight for dreamland.

"There's money for the inventor in this, and what a boon he would confer on his brother man."—New York Sun.

South Carolinians are "weasels," "sand hillers" and "rice birds," the first an allusion to the thinness of the early natives, the second to their place of residence, the third to a common crop and bird which feeds on it.

When very tired, lie on the back, allowing every muscle to relax, letting the hands go any way they will, and keep the eyes closed.

Shoemakers in New South Wales earn $9.80 a week, in New Zealand $11.68, in Germany $3, in Spain $3.30.

Regard For Americans In Rural Spain.

A good many of the ignorant country people in Spain are very much more courteous to Americans than to English people for the curious reason that they consider them subject also to the crown of Spain. It has been found in out of way villages, near Gibraltar especially, where the English occupation of that fort is still looked upon as a temporary and offensive intrusion of foreigners upon Spanish soil, that the whole tone of the people will change when it is found that a tourist is not English, but American. "Ah, I have a brother in Havana," a grim browed villager will say, with an inflection that implies that his American interlocutor must of necessity be from Cuba too.

In Ronda, in the mountains of Andalusia, the guidebook warns tourists that they are likely to have stones thrown at them! A party of Americans who had spent a week in Ronda declared this caution nonsensical to a pair of English tourists at a hotel table. But these instantly declared that the street boys had indeed thrown some good sized stones at them while they were descending the cliff, which is one of the "sights" of the place. And the exemption of the others from like attack was explained by an intelligent citizen of Ronda on the ground that the gamins looked upon the Americans as, in a sense, compatriots. The noble don, however, was himself assured that it was the personal amiability and charming suavity of his admired friends which made the townspeople their delighted servitors. The Latin race has a very polite way of politeness—when not engaged in animosity.—Boston Transcript.

Maintained His Reputation.

A brief anecdote related by the New York Herald may be taken as enforcing two wholesome lessons—tell the truth and don't bet.

William Thompson, better known as "Uncle" Thompson, who lives east of the Boston road, a little south of the north city limits, has a reputation that George Washington might have envied. According to the neighborhood tradition, Uncle Thompson is not only unable to tell a lie, but he is so conservative that he has never been known to tell an innocent untruth.

"I'll bet $5 I can make him tell what is not so," said Uncle Thompson's physician one night, when several friends were discussing the truthful man's peculiarity. John Williams, a neighbor to Uncle Thompson, promptly took the bet.

The doctor walked into Thompson's house next morning and while he was in conversation with the old man Mr. Williams drove up to the gate. Uncle Thompson went to see what he wanted, and then the doctor, as he had agreed to do, went out at the back door and hid in the barn.

"Good morning, uncle!" said Mr. Williams. "Is the doctor in your house?"

"He was there when I came out," answered Uncle Thompson. The doctor paid his loss.

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Beautiful black figured double-fold Brilliantine at 25, 35 and 50c.
Fine single-fold Worsted in pretty colors and black at 10c.
Danish Cloth at 10c.
Rose-Bud Lawn for this week, new goods at 2¾c per yard; 10 yards for 28c, worth 50c.
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The best White Pique at 10, 20 and 25c.
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Jas. H. Carroway and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.

Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT,
No. 11 South Front street

dec 20 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at STAR OFFICE.

ap 7 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APRIL 15, 1897.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9 00 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.50 a m, Warsaw 10.15 a m, Goldsboro 11.56 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.40 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7 00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m., Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8 52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 20 a m, Weldon 11.43 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 10.10 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 40 a m and 7.20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4 05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7 50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8 30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9 35 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m. Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m. 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 23 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

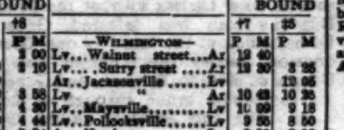
Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. ap 16 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

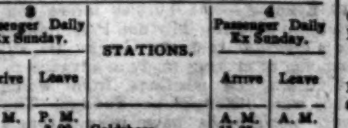
NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND ‡5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville.......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv..Maysville..........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar..Newbern...........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston..........	10 32	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 36
6 37	6 42	Morehead City...	8 03	8 07
P. M.	P M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S L. DILL, Sup't

ma 27 tf

BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO., CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

jan 21

SEABOARD AIR LINE. S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO

ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, ATHENS, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA AND NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 28, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 12 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 25 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 15pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 28am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	5 54am
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	6 55am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	7 55am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 05am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 25am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 28am
Arrive Ellenboro	....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 44pm

†8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave †5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	*6 03pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	7 10pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 21pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 15pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 23pm
Leave Hamlet	8 45 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*3 15 am	*11 23pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50pm	7 3 am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington	11 10pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*6 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

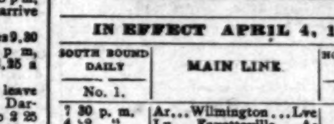
Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept.
6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.
feb 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 4, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 30 p. m.	Ar....Wilmington....Lve	8 00 a.
4 12 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	11 10 a m
3 58 "	Ar....Fayetteville....Lv	11 21 "
3 55 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 40 "	†Lv....Sanford....Lv	1 00 p.
12 43 "	Lv....Climax....Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Lv....Greensboro....Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 23 "
10 32 "	Lv....Walnut Cove....Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall....Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv....Mt Airy....Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 30 p m	Ar....Bennettsville....Lv	8 10 a. m
6 18 "	Lv....Maxton....Lv	[illegible]
5 35 "	Lv....Red Springs....Lv	[illegible]
4 46 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 52 "
4 25 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	11 16 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar....Ramseur....Lv	6 45 a.
4 20 "	Lv....Climax....Lv	8 35 "
3 25 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	9 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED daily ex sun
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex sun
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

†MEALS.

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

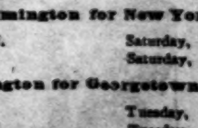
SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
ap 3 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

PAWNEE, Saturday, April 10
CROATAN, Saturday, April 17

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN, Saturday, April 10
PAWNEE, Saturday, April 17

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

PAWNEE, Tuesday, April 13
CROATAN, Tuesday, April 20

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H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.
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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1897

SENATE IN SESSION.

Indian Appropriation Bill Passed—Resolutions Introduced—Executive Session.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Senate passed the Indian Appropriation bill to-day. It is substantially the same as it passed the House.

A resolution for a committee of five Senators to inquire into the issuance of land patents to the Pacific railroads and to the California and Oregon railroad and the amounts of subsidies paid to the Pacific mail steamships was favorably reported, but on suggestion of Mr. Stewart of Nevada went over.

Mr. Vest of Missouri, referred to the question which precipitated the recent tariff skirmish and reintroduced his resolution declaring illegal the recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to goods arriving after April 1st last. Mr. Vest said he would call up the resolution to-morrow.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, endeavored to take up the Cuban resolution, but Mr. Pettigrew interposed the Indian Appropriation bill, remarking that it was not "unending" while the Cuban question was.

Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, also appealed to Mr. Morgan not to press the Cuban question as he (Davis) desired to-day to have an executive session for the purpose, he said, of securing an agreement for a final vote on the Anglo-American treaty of arbitration. The Indian bill was finally taken up.

After its passage a resolution by Mr. Mills, of Texas, was agreed to, asking the Secretary of State for information as to the reciprocity treaties made under the McKinley act, and what foreign rates on American goods had been reduced in consequence.

At 1.50 p. m., on motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate went into executive session on the arbitration treaty, and at 2.15 adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Representative Milliken.

SENATOR BUTLER

Wants the United States to Take Possession of and Operate the Union and Pacific Central Railroads.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Senator Butler, of North Carolina, to-day introduced a bill supplemental to the subsidy acts of the Union and Central Pacific railroads. It recites the failure of the companies to meet their obligations, that by the terms of the act such failure is to operate as a forfeiture of all property rights and franchise and directs the attorney general to cause such forfeiture to be enforced. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to take possession of the roads and the lands granted in their possession and the United States shall own the roads, operate them as a continuous line, and charge such rates as shall pay expenses and maintain a sinking fund. The Secretary is directed to find any bonds paramount to the rights of the United States, making them payable in thirty years with interest at not more than 3 per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to ascertain the cost of purchasing such lines owned by the Central and Union Pacific, as shall be necessary for the maintenance of a continuous line from Omaha or Kansas City to San Francisco or the cost of constructing such lines as may be necessary for this purpose.

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played by Clubs Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Richmond, Va.—Richmond lost to-day's game to Washington by a score of 8 to 5.

Newport News, Va.—Newport News won an easy game to-day from John Hopkins by a score of 14 to 4.

Lynchburg, Va.—Yale defeated the University of Virginia to-day by a score of 15 to 12, though Virginia made a good uphill fight.

Boston.—The Phillies came to Boston to day and played the first league game of the season, defeating the home team by a score of 6 to 5.

Columbus, Ga.—The first game of the Southeastern league season here to-day resulted in a victory for Columbus over Chattanooga by a score of 5 to 4.

Atlanta Ga.—Atlanta defeated Knoxville in the opening sereis of the Southeastern league to-day by a score of 8 to 2. It was a good, scrappy game, Mayor Collier pitched the first ball of the game.

Raleigh, N. C.—Lehigh defeated North Carolina to-day at Winston by a score of 7 to 4. Lehigh left to night for Washington, where they play the American Catholic University to morrow. The Carolinians went to Danville, Va., where they play Yale to morrow and Princeton the next day.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

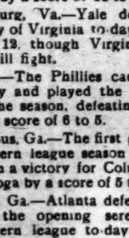
T. R. Purnell Will Probably be Appointed to Fill It.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—There seems to be no diminution of the crowds which besiege the White House. Members of Congress and office-seekers thronged the portals in front, while the children at the egg-rolling romped in the rear to day.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, and Congressman Linney, who have been backing ex-Congressman Settle, of the Tar Heel State, for the vacant judgeship of the Eastern district, but who were informed that Mr. Settle could not be appointed because he did not live in the district, to-day endorsed T. R. Purnell and it is believed that the appointment will be made shortly. Representative Skinner and Representative White (colored) of the same State are clashing over the consulship to Victoria, B. C. The former is supporting J. B. Resbess and the latter John P. Leach. Leach has Senator Pritchard's endorsement.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

MORE FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE GRECO-TURKISH FRONTIER.

Greek Forces Steadily Advanced—Turkish Troops at Reveni Defeated With Heavy Loss—The European Powers still Negotiating for a Cessation of the Conflict—A Sharp Difference of Opinion as to Methods to be Used.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LARISSA, April 19, 5 p. m.—The Greeks have defeated the Turks at Reveni and two Greek brigades have entered Turkish territory in different directions and penetrated to Damasi, northeast of Zarkos. Another division is trying to flank the Turks, who are retreating in disorder.

Heavy fighting is in progress at Gritzovali. It has been going on since noon. The Greeks are trying to recapture the place.

ATHENS, April 19.—A telegram received from Arta says the troops have left that point for Janina. The sea off Prevesa is very rough. The firing there to-day was desultory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—The Turkish authorities at Prevesa have proclaimed the gulf of Arta closed to all but Turkish ships.

[Copyright 1897 by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, April 19, 7 p. m.—In spite of the fact that the hostilities on the Greek frontier have caused but little excitement here, communications have been in progress all day long between the foreign office and Rome France and Athens. It is reported to-night that among the other matters considered is the expediency of ordering the international fleets to leave Cretan waters and to go in the direction of Salonica and the Dardenelles to watch the fighting with a view to localizing it if necessary by naval intervention. Should this suggestion, which is understood to emanate from the Italian foreign office, be acted upon, it is probable that only half the fleet of foreign warships would be withdrawn for such purpose, the other half remaining to continue the Cretan blockade.

There is said to be a sharp difference of opinion between the military Powers—Russia, Austria, Hungary and Germany—and the maritime Powers—Great Britain, France and Italy—as to the most expeditious and least violent methods of compelling a cessation of hostilities, should this result not be reached by the exercise of diplomatic pressure at Athens and Constantinople. The likelihood is that the force to be employed by Europe, if a resort to force becomes necessary, would be by sea, as the contingencies of military intervention might be more serious than the hostilities now in progress.

It is reported at the Foreign Office that the communications received here to-day from the Marquis of Salisbury, after his interview with Queen Victoria, at Nice, support the theory that the British Government is using its utmost energy to persuade both the combatants to make a cessation of the conflict at the stage which it has now reached. M. Hanotaux, who received the Greek minister to France to-day, is understood to have assured him that while France could not tolerate the indefinite prolongation of war, and would never consent to any essential modification of the existing territories of Greece and Turkey, she would continue for the present her policy of non-intervention, except so far as intervention might be necessary to prevent the spread of the contest to other combatants.

The situation on the frontier has not, according to the latest advices been materially modified to-day. Both the Turks and Greeks are resting from the tremendous exertions of Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The troops of Edhem Pasha were half dead with fatigue and hunger when the fight slackened last night. Most of them flung themselves down where they stood on the bare ground to sleep. The Turkish commander-in-chief prudently decided to allow his army to rest to-day.

As details come in, it becomes more and more apparent that the fighting in Milouna Pass was of the most stubborn and savage character. The Turks fought like devils and the Greeks resisted in the spirit of their ancestors. The most inexplicable fact in connection with the whole engagement is the comparatively small number of killed. All the special correspondents agree as to this. The Turks appear to have fired as wildly with their rifles at Milouna Pass as they did at Arta, where the fighting consisted of an artillery duel between the rival batteries on each side of the river, lasting about four hours in the afternoon. There they fired only one out of five shots with any effect and their batteries were soon silenced by the Greeks, whose marksmanship was very much superior. The Turkish losses at Arta are believed to have been very heavy. On the Greek side there was not a man killed.

Later (9 p. m)—General Smolenitz, ex-Minister of War, is in command of 14 000 Greeks at Reveni, not far from Tyrnavos, northwest of Larissa. At this point Edhem Pasha, closely pressed, was nearly taken prisoner. His plan was to force the pass of Reveni and enter the plain of Larissa, to cut off the retreat of the Greek army with his cavalry and thus to take Larissa without resistance. But this plan was defeated, General Demopoulos, at the head of one Greek division, forced the Turkish line at Boughazi, close to Tyrnavo, and General Mavromochale broke through at Koniskoa. The two generals united their troops near Damasi.

The news of this success at Reveni, and of the imminent fall of Prevesa, has changed the dismay caused at Athens by the loss of Milouna into the wildest rejoicing. The latest advices to-night are that the Greek troops are advancing to re-occupy their positions at Milouna and at Grithovali, the latter of which, it is alleged, was abandoned owing to a misunderstanding by the General in command who interpreted as an order of retreat what was really intended as an order to advance.

Captain Tagarde, who was wounded at Gritzovali, shot himself in order to avoid falling into the hands of the Turks. The Greeks report that the Turks lost 7,000 killed and wounded at Reveni, but this estimate is probably excessive. The Greek engineers constructed a bridge at Pachyskalos to enable their troops to cross the river. It is stated that the Turkish forces attacking Reveni numbered more than ten thousand men.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN MACEDONIA, ELASSONA, April 19, Evening.—The Turkish forces continue to hold the Milouna Pass, though it is reported that the Greeks are advancing or making ready to advance to re-occupy the positions from which they were dislodged on Sunday. The two blockhouses have been strongly fortified, and it would take a powerful body of Greek troops to recapture them. Edhem Pasha has entrenched himself on all the heights from Papalyvada to Meckche and strong bodies of troops are stationed in the defiles between these two points. The inhabitants of Elassona have left the town en masse and are pushing northward, many of them going on to Salonic. Evidently, they fear that the Greeks will defeat the Turks and get to this place. Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, is a marvel of energy and caution. He attends more assiduously to his duties than any member of his staff, receives reports while on horseback and attends to trifling details with as much care as to important movements. His manner is grave and imperturbable. It is curious to note how implicitly he is relied upon by his troops.

While the incidents of the day along the eastern portion of the frontier have not been of notable importance, the situations at the Gulf of Arta and in the vicinity of the Albanian frontier, have become more favorable for the Greeks. The bombardment of Prevesa was resumed at daybreak, with but feeble replies from the Turkish batteries at Hamidieh and Pantouratoros. The position of the Turks is untenable, and it is believed that the town will fall into the hands of the large force in the vicinity which is waiting for the demolition of the remaining batteries. The Greek battleship Spetzia has taken the lead in the bombardment.

Col. Manos with 25 000 men having crossed the Arakphos under the protection of the Greek artillery batteries, is now in Epirus, where it is believed his force is considerably in excess of the Turkish.

It is reported here that a large body of Albanians, estimated at upwards of 2,000, who had crossed the Greek frontier with the avowed intention of pushing on to Larissa, has recrossed and is now ravaging Epirus. Arta is practically deserted. The mayor has transferred the public offices and official records to Konipote.

SALONICA, April 19.—A Turkish torpedo boat has sunk the Greek steamer Athens in the Gulf of Salonica. On board were insurgents and members of various secret societies.

A general panic prevails here. All vessels are prohibited from leaving the gulf. The Turks have seized the Greek steamer Kephaleion.

CANEA, CRETE, April 19.—Placards have been posted here, at Candia and at the other towns in the island allowing the Greeks a fortnight to quit Crete. This is regarded as a complete annullment of the proposed scheme of autonomy. With a view of anticipating an attack by Col. Vassos, Fort Isseddin, Suda island and the entrance to Suda bay have been placed under the protection of the Powers.

FLOOD SITUATION.

ANXIETY AS TO THE OUTLOOK ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Fear That the Levee System Will be Unable to Stand the Strain—A Vast Extent of Territory Under Water—Thousands of People in Need of Aid.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 19.—Another break in the levee on the Louisiana side is reported from a point twenty miles below Natchez, Miss. The details at this writing are meagre and the extent of the break cannot be learned. The situation at Biggs, where the water is rushing through the crevasse, is growing worse. Madison parish is fast becoming inundated and the water will extend to other parishes, destroying thousands of acres of newly planted crops. Vicksburg, Natchez and other points are crowded with refugees and everything possible is being done to alleviate the suffering of the poorest classes. Calls for aid have been sent out from sections of the overflowed Mississippi delta, and while the waters are slowly receding the suffering and destitution increases.

The situation throughout the delta to night is about the same as on yesterday. It was a beautiful day in the flood stricken section, and the planters hope that the waters will be carried away in time to make a good crop.

At Memphis the river is slowly falling. The Memphis relief committee has issued a statement to the effect that no further contributions are needed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The river has reached the nineteenth foot mark. There are now several hundred additional laborers engaged in strengthening the embankments, and all necessary vigilance is being exercised by the local authorities.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The War Department officials are regarding the outlook on the lower Mississippi valley with the greatest anxiety, fearing that the levee system there will prove unable to withstand the terrible strain. Capt. Martin, of the Quartermaster General's Department, has just returned to Washington and is preparing his report to the Secretary of War. He was sent out to inspect the conditions in that section of the country lying along the Mississippi river from Vicksburg to Greenville, and his report gives some startling figures as to the extent of the devastation worked by the waters. He says that there was under water last Wednesday a strip of land on the east bank of the river, with Vicksburg as its apex, with a base of twenty miles and sixty miles wide, containing 1,050 square miles. This is all cotton country. It is generally owned in large plantations, the owners of which divide it into small parcels and allow negroes to work it on shares. In 1890 there was produced in this strip 112,000 bales of cotton. The population is estimated at from 90,000 to 100,000, about one sixth of the people being whites. Capt. Martin says that more than 90 per cent. of this country is above water, made up for the most part by little tracts along Deer creek. Sunflower river and railroad embankments. Most of the negroes have stuck by their cabins, having anywhere from one to two weeks supplies by them. However, when the officer left they were beginning to swarm into the towns. He estimates that about 60,000 persons in this district are in need of aid from some quarter. The people themselves are doing all in their power and Captain Martin cited instances of great liberality on the part of the whites. As long as there is promise of a good cotton crop to be made plantation owners may generally be relied upon to feed their negro workers, but with the disappearance of that chance will come inability on their part to respond to further demands, because of the loss of their credit with the factors and bankers. Capt. Martin thought that the chances of making a crop this year, though generally regarded as gloomy at Vicksburg, were really not so bad and had certainly been very much improved by the breaking of the levee at Biggs' delta.

NATCHEZ, MISS., April 19.—The first break on the Concordia parish front occurred on Sunday morning last, when the Glass cock levee gave way. This levee is located about twenty-eight miles below Natchez, and is near the lower end of the levee system of the parish. The catastrophe was not unexpected, and its disastrous effects were in a measure discounted by reason of all the stock and other perishable property having been previously removed. The water from this break will inundate the lower part of the parish from Moorville down to Brabston, covering a number of fine plantations. It will entail a vast amount of suffering on the people of the neighborhood, and relief will have to be extended to them. The river at Natchez has fallen 20-100ths in the past forty-eight hours, but again shows a rising tendency.

The Senate has agreed to vote on the arbitration treaty on the fifth of May at 4 o'clock.

TIRED, NERVOUS and weak men and women find new life, nerve strength, vigor and vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic and liver medicine. Price 25c.

WARM WIRELETS.

An Italian expedition under Major Bottego, has been annihilated in Southern Abyssinia.

The business portion of the town of Berea, O., was nearly wiped out by fire yesterday morning. The total loss was $80,000.

At Barboursville, W. Va., Sunday night Mrs. Amos D. Reynolds was killed by her daughter-in-law during a family row. Her head was severed from her body with an axe.

A telegram from Albertville, Ala., says: County Superintendent W. W. Kidd, of Marshall county, has defaulted and gone to parts unknown. His shortage is about $4,000. His bondsmen, have offered a reward of $200 for his capture.

If the Populist party, or any portion of it, assembles in convention at Nashville on the fourth of July, as is now proposed Senator Butler, the National Chairman, will not be present, And he says that any Populist who does attend, defies the regular organization of the party.

MANICURING AT HOME.

One Branch of a Business That Is Constantly Increasing.

Of the greatly increased and still increasing number of persons who have their hands attended to by professional manicures, a considerable number now have the work done at home. Among the customers at the large manicuring establishments there are almost as many men as women. Those whose hands are cared for at home are nearly all women and regular customers. Operators are sent to them at any desired hour from the manicuring establishments, and there are now visiting manicures who devote themselves entirely to home work. The visiting manicure acquires the art in a manicuring establishment. An apt pupil can learn the work in two or three months. Then she sets about building up a route of customers. Women usually have their hands cared for once a week. They are not likely all to want the work done at the same time, and the visiting manicure endeavors to lay out a route that can be covered without loss of time and which will keep her constantly employed.

More and more parents now have the hands of their children, both boys and girls, cared for by a manicure, beginning when the child is 6 or 7 years old. In the case of children, the work is as often done to cure them of the habit of biting the finger nails as it is to beautify them. It is sought to instill in the child a pride in the appearance of the nails, and thus to prompt it to preserve them in good order. The work thus begun is likely to be continued for purposes of beautifying.

The number of people, men and women, who now have their feet attended to by the chiropodist, as they do their hands by the manicure, has also increased greatly. The work upon the hands is done to beautify them; upon the feet, for comfort. It is now required, by the law of June 3, 1895, that chiropodists shall pass an examination by a board of examiners of the Pedic Society of the State of New York. Some persons have their feet cared for at home, but much the greater number go to a manicuring establishment, in which chiropodists also are employed, or to a chiropodist's establishment.—New York Sun.

AN ABLE PRACTICAL JOKE.

It Created Considerable Excitement In a University City.

The Cambridge (England) Independent Press retells the story of the hoax perpetrated upon the civic and university authorities at Cambridge on the occasion of the visit of the late shah of Persia to that country. It was on Saturday, June 28, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that a telegram was found lying on the hallkeeper's table in the Guildhall. It was directed to the worshipful the mayor of Cambridge, was signed by Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton and read as follows:

"His imperial majesty the shah of Persia desires to visit your university town today en route for London by special, arriving at Cambridge station about 1:10 o'clock. Be prepared with escort and reception as far as time allow."

Instantly everybody began tumbling over his fellow. The town clerk was sent for, and messages were dispatched to the vice chancellor, the members of the corporation, the volunteer officers and the cook of St. Peter's college kitchen. The vice chancellor hurried on his robes, the aldermen and councilors did ditto, the volunteers donned their uniforms, and the cook began to boil and fry.

Nor were the general public behindhand. Flags were hung out and crowds gathered in the street. Dr. Cookson, the vice chancellor (irreverently known in those days as "Dismal Jimmy"), made his way to the station as fast as his dignity would permit. The mayor, Mr. T. H. Naylor, and the corporation followed suit. A guard of honor and carriages were in waiting, and soon everybody was there except the shah. Then the news flew round that the railway officials knew nothing about the special train, and after a brief delay it was apparent that the whole thing was a hoax. The perpetrators of the hoax were never discovered, though two persons were afterward freely mentioned in connection with it. In the year of grace 1873 the era of practical jokes was past, but had the authors of the shah's visit been alive in the days of Theodore Hook they might have lived in literature.

Peasant Life In Ireland.

Professor A. C. Haddon, in a lecture on "Peasant Life and Industries of Ireland," said that lacemaking continued to be practiced in some parts of Ireland, and, when trained, the Irish women were very expert in all kinds of needlework. The work of the men consisted chiefly of agriculture, turf cutting, fishing and kelp burning. There was very little good soil in the west, and in some places, as in the Arran islands, the soil had actually to be made by bringing up sand and seaweed from the shore and strewing them on the bare rocks. The great extent of bog land enabled the people on the mainland to get plenty of fuel. Fishing in Ireland was essentially men's work, and there was an abundance of fish off the coast. Speaking generally, the population of the west coast of Ireland did not produce good fishermen.

With regard to the means of transport, on which the commercial prosperity of a country depended, he remarked that until comparatively recently there were no true roads in many parts of the west of Ireland and consequently no wheeled vehicles. One of the blessings wrested from the awful famine period was the building of roads, and during later famines the same wise policy had been continued. It was to be hoped that the light railways of the present day or other means of conveyance, such as auto cars, would give yet greater impetus to nascent local industries and thus materially assist toward improving the condition of our charming fellow countrymen in Ireland.—London Times.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Paine's Celery Compound is the

Best Spring Medicine In The World

It makes the weak strong. We sell and recommend it.

For sale at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S, Northwest Cor. Front and Market Sts. mar 18 tf

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 10 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Bargains in Mattings and Rugs, also big drive in Table Linens and Towels this week at No 18 Market street. 10-4 Sheeting still goes at 11½c. J. J. Shepard. apr 18 tf

Notice to Truck Farmers—Plant Tomatoes for Olive Canning Factory. To those who will plant Tomatoes for this factory I will furnish the Plants at the very low price of $1.00 per thousand. The factory will commence operations July 1st. Now is the time to set out Plants. S. J. Jones, Exst Wilmington, Inter-State Telephone 118-4. apr 18 3t*

Now is the time for "Ice Cream." Visit Andrew Mavronichol's Ice Cream Parlor No. 705 North Fourth street, and get the best Cream at the lowest prices. Bell Phone 346. ap 17 tf

Your Country Produce send it to me. Seven years experience. Beef Cattle, Mutton, and Milch Cows a specialty. M. C. Benson, No 5 South Water street. ap 10 tf

500 Potted Roses, fine varieties, 10 cents each, $1.00 per dozen without Pots. Tuberose Bulbs 20 cts per dozen. Handle and ship all kinds of vegetables in season. W. J. Kirkham, 104 South Front street. ap 9 tf

At N. Paul's, 304 Princess street you can obtain the best of Candy, Fruit, etc., at the lowest price. Ice Cream Parlors open every night, and after June 1st open all night. Call Bell 'Phone 342 and your wants will be supplied. mar 14 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 93 mar 13 tf

Haydon, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

For All Kinds of

Tan, Pimples, Sunburn, Roughness,

—USE—

PYXIS TOILET CREAM.

25 cents at most Druggists.

de 16 tf

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Frank H. Blodgett, who sues in behalf of himself and all other creditors against the Union Construction Company, the undersigned receiver will expose for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Southport, N. C., on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1897, at 12 M., the following described property: All the right, title and interest of the Union Construction Company in and to the franchise, roadbed, rights of way, acqueducts, culverts, bridges and other appurtenances of the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company, as the same is now surveyed, profiled, graded and constructed, from the point where the same connects with the W. C. & A. Railway near Meares' Bluff, Brunswick county, to the city of Southport; and also all the interest of said Construction Company in and to 450 coupon bonds of the sum of $1,000 each, secured by deed of trust made by the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, said deed being duly registered in said Brunswick county.

apr 13 30t J. T. ADAMS, Receiver.

Notice.

Foreclosure Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF SALE CONtained in a mortgage deed made by W. H. Strauss and wife to M. Bear & Bro., dated the 6th day of November, 1895, and recorded at page 534 et seq., in Book 16, of the Records in the Office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover county, North Carolina, I will, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 3rd day of May, 1897, sell at public auction, for cash, the lot of land and premises described and conveyed in and by said mortgage, and bounded and described as follows: "Situate on the beach between the Atlantic Ocean and the Banks Channel, opposite the village of Wrightsville, in the county of New Hanover and on the east side of the right of way of the Wilmington Seacoast Railway Company and designated as lot No. 51 on the map or plot prepared by J. C. Chase, attached to a deed from the party of the first part to A. G. Ricaud and duly recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover county, being 50 feet wide and running to the ocean."

This the 27th day of March, 1897.

A. J. MARSHALL.

mar 28 6w tu

Best Quality Only

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Flour, Sugar, Molasses,

SALT MEAT, LARD,

Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, Lime, Cement,

Nails, Rivets, Hoop Iron, Snuff, Lye, Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Cakes, Crackers.

Lowest cash prices.

WORTH & WORTH.

ap 9 tf

Big Reduction

—IN—

Toilet SOAPS

THIS WEEK.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

N. E Cor. Front and Market Sts.

ap 20 tf

TO THE

Southern Baptist Convention

AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MAY 5th to 14th, 1897.

THE

Seaboard Air Line

OFFERS THE

Best Service!

Quickest Routes!

AND A

HALF RATE.

In addition to the regular Superb Double Daily Service, it is proposed to run

Three "Baptist Special Trains"

FROM

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia,

Making immediate connections with trains from all points

North, South East and West.

For special printed matter, maps, time-tables, rates, tickets, sleepers and all information, address or call on

B. A. NEWLAND, Agt. Pass'r Dept.

6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

OR

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.,

Portsmouth, Va.

mar 16 tf

MAXTON BUILDING —AND— LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
J. H. Kinsey, Maxton.
G. B. Sellers, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington,
E. F. McRae, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

je 1m

CUT PRICES AT Mercer & Evan's.



Our EASTER SHOES are going rapidly. Come early and get best selections. Take a look in our Window in passing. We shall be glad to see you come in.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. ap 4 tf

For Sale Low

50 Barrels MOLASSES,
100 Barrels MULLETS,
50 Bags COFFEE,
200 Boxes TOBACCO,
all grades.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

mar 28 tf 12 Barket St.

Cream Cheese.

25 New Cheese.
25 Boxes Liquid Blueing.
50 Boxes Mason Blacking.
40 Dozen Brooms.
90 Bundles Butter Dishes.
75 Boxes Carter's Ink.
10 Barrels Mott's Cider.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer,

apr 13 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Hall & Pearsall

Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers and Distillers' Supplies.

Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.

Nutt and Mulberry streets

ap 16 D&W tf

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE THIS day sold out my entire interest in the Cigar and Tobacco business of J. R. Smith. All accounts due said firm will be paid to said J. R. Smith, and all accounts due by said firm are to be paid by J. R. Smith. This March 27th, 1897.

apr 4 till my 1 WILLARD SMITH.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,

No. 29 North Front St.

Foreign and Domestic

DRESS FABRICS.
Worsteds, Woollens
Serges, Mohairs,
Sicilians, Velvets,
Cordurops,
Cravenettes.

Hosiery.

Underwear.
Ladies', Men's and Children's

Kid Gloves.

Upholstery.

Parasols.

United Brand TRADE MARK.



Shirt Waists

EMBROIDERIES.
Inola Linens,
Victoria Lawns,
Plain and Check Nainsooks,
Long Cloth,
Soft Mulls,
Tarlatans,
Organdies,
Dotted Swiss,
Fancy Cotton
Nottingham Laces.
Oriental and Plauen Laces
French and English Valenciennes Laces.
Calais' Silk Laces.
Ladies' Neckwear
Novelties.
Buttons, Buckles, Belts and Belting.

Notions.

Draperies, Corsets, New Percales, Mattings, Carpets and Rugs, Oil Cloths and Shades.

ap 18 tf

SHIRT WAIST TRADE WINNERS.

We would like to say money-makers, but these Waists are not priced that way. We have marked them to make more friends than money. We are after the Shirt Waist trade of this city. We make one bid for it with low prices and exclusive styles. No prices so low, no Waists so stylish, no variety so large, as ours.

Wrappers, Wrappers.

Heavy quality Percale, Lawn, Cambric and Dimity Wrappers in a variety of styles, all beautifully made and trimmed, regular value from $1.50 to $5.00 each. This sale from 73c to $2 75 each.

Special Sale of Gauze and Muslin Underwear and Corsets.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers from 19 cents up.
Ladies' Night Gowns from 41 cents up.
Ladies' Corset Covers from 13 cents up.
Ladies' Gauze Vests from 05 cents up.
Corsets, Corsets from 19 cents up.

Special Sale in Millinery at

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

ap 17 tf 118 MARKET STREET.

FOR EASTER.

We Are Showing a Nice Line of Dress Goods.

All Silk and Wool goods 25 and 45 cents a yard. They are beauties.

Our 10c Dimities are sold elsewhere at 15 cents. Everything in Dress Trimmings. Ladies' Skirt Protectors 9c a yard. Some beautiful Flowers for trimming Hats. Sailor Hats 10 and 75c. Elegant line of Shoes and Slippers. Pat. Tip Oxfords are low as 4Cc. Some new things in Tan Goods. Our stock of Clothing is complete. Nobby Easter Suits $3.50 to $8.50. We make a specialty in $5 00 Suits. Pretty line of Easter Pants.

Yours for Bargains,

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Bell Phone 118. Inter-State 218.
Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 and up.
Greatest Bargains in Mattings. ap 11 tf

EASTER SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

Laarge Stock. Latest Styles.

Ladies' Black and Chocolate Oxfords.

Gents' Russia Calf Bals. Misses and Children's Oxfords and Slippers.

New Stock, made for this trade. Lowest prices. Give us a call.

EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE,

Fourth and Campbell Streets.

ap 11 tf

Hardware, Tinware,

EARTHENWARE,

STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,

Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

We want your business, and will Make it to Your Interest to Deal with us. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice President. W. C. COKER Jr., 2nd Vice President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

	March 9th, '96.	March 9th, '97
Deposits	$569,000	$609,000
Surplus and Net Profits	54,300	65,153
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.
Last Installment of Capital paid in October, 1892. ap 4 tf

Now is the Time to Make Your DEPOSIT IN THE

Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

Deposits made by April 1st begin to bear interest on that day at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $6,000.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.

GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

mar 26 tf

Hamme, The Hatter,

FOR LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST Prices in Spring Hats and Caps. Nice line of Umbrellas. apr 11 tf 23 North Front street.

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. I also do loan and sell city real estate. apr 4 tf